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Formal Opening of the French Corps Legislatif.

Heavy Sentence of M. Rochefort of "La Lanterne."

Speeches of the Emperor Napoleon at Beauvais.

Arrival at Cuba of the New Captain-General.

His Proclamation --- "Spain, Justice and Morality" His Platform.

Continued Rush of Emigrants to America.

FRANCE.

Opening of the Corps Legislatif—The Danish Islands.

PARIS, Monday, June 28—Evening.

The session of the Corps Legislatif was opened to-day. The Emperor was not present, and M. ROUHER, Minister of State, made the opening speech. He said the Chamber was convoked to verify its authority. The renewal of the Corps Legislatif by universal suffrage afforded a natural opportunity for the nation to express its thoughts, aspirations and wants, but the political results of that manifestation should not be precipitate. The Government would present resolutions and projects of law in order to realize the wishes of the country.

Editorial articles appear in the *Moniteur* and *Pays* to-day, on the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States. The two journals concur in declaring that honor, and self-interest alike demand of the American Government the faithful execution of the treaty concluded with Denmark.

Rochefort's Case—A Heavy Sentence Pronounced upon Him—The Ill-Fortune of other Editors.

PARIS, Monday, June 28.

HENRI ROCHEFORT, editor of the *Lanterne*, has been convicted of the charge of introducing that journal illegally into France. He has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. To these penalties are added the forfeiture of his rights of citizenship for three years, including the right to vote in any election, or to occupy a seat in the Corps Legislatif.

M. M. SIMONSON and JORDAN, editors of the *Siècle*, have been fined each 500 francs, and each editor of the *Opinion Nationale* has been condemned to one month's imprisonment with a fine of 500 francs, all for violations of the Press law.

The Emperor at Beauvais—His Reception and Speeches.

PARIS, Monday, June 28.

The Emperor yesterday visited the City of Beauvais, and was received with enthusiasm by the people. The Mayor and Bishop of Beauvais received the Emperor at the city gates and conducted him to the Hotel de Ville, where they presented addresses of welcome to His Majesty. In reply to the Mayor's speech the Emperor returned his thanks for the welcome he had received from the municipality and people of Beauvais. He reminded the Mayor of his presence in the city at the inauguration of the statue of the heroine, JEAN FOUGNET, "La Hachette," eighteen years ago. He was pleased to see the progress which the city, and the Department of which it was the capital, had made since that period in agriculture and industry. He declared that this prosperity was mainly due to the order which for the past seventeen years had reigned in France, and he was certain that this condition of order would never be seriously disturbed.

In response to the Bishop of Beauvais, the Emperor said the addresses of Bishops, couched in the language of piety, were always received with deference. If his prayers were heard, religion would be honored by a happy people and France would be great and prosperous.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Public Breakfast by the Queen in Honor of the Viceroy.

LONDON, Monday, June 28.

The Queen gave a public breakfast in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt this morning at Buckingham Palace.

The House of Commons have passed the Bankruptcy bill to a third reading.

In the House of Lords to-night Baron WESTBURY gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church bill, granting, out of the present revenues, £2,000,000 sterling to the Catholics, £1,000,000 to the Presbyterians, and the balance to the Irish Church.

Fenian Demonstrations in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Monday, June 28.

Large meetings were held yesterday in various parts of Ireland by those who favor the proposition to release the Fenian prisoners. At the Cork meeting there were five thousand people present, and at Dublin two thousand. Similar meetings were held at Limerick, Ennis, Mullingar and Drogheda, and in all cases able speeches were made and resolutions passed looking to the end in view.

The Times on the United States Indian Question.

LONDON, Monday, June 28.

The *Times* to-day has an article reviewing the policy of the United States Government in dealing with the Indian tribes. It praises its patience and forbearance in the past, and believes the course the Government is now driven to adopt to be unavoidable. No terms of peace, continues the *Times*, are practicable with unmitigated and, for the most part, irreclaimable savages. They must disappear, or the American nation will be checked in its growth and progress.

Public Securities—Quarterly Payments of Interest Proposed.

LONDON, Monday, June 28.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that Her Majesty's Government intended to propose quarterly payments of interest on public securities.

Preparations for the Departure of the Great Floating Dock.

LONDON, Monday, June 28.

The great floating dock was towed down the Channel to-day on her way to Bermuda. Everything worked satisfactorily, and it was thought she would go through safely.

Departure of Emigrants Last Week.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 28.

According to the official report, 2,800 emigrants left this port for America last week.

SPAIN.

Propositions of the Republicans—Trouble Brewing.

MADRID, Monday, June 28.

The Republicans in the Cortes propose to move a vote of censure against Minister SAGASTA and Señor HERRARA for their recent tyrannical conduct.

Prince HENRI DE BOURBON has taken the oath to support the new Constitution. A battalion of soldiers in Barcelona refuse to take the oath.

ROME.

Allocution by the Pope—The Condition of the Church at Home and Abroad.

ROME, Monday, June 28.

The Pope delivered an Allocution yesterday, in which he reviewed the condition of the Church in Italy and other countries. He deplores the Italian law subjecting clerical students to military conscription as an infringement of the immunities, rights and liberty of the Church. He dwells on the evils afflicting the Church in Austria and Hungary, and on the complaints of the Bishops in those countries. The events in Spain give cause for sadness and mourning. The zeal of the Bishops in Poland, undaunted by Russian persecution, is a source of consolation. The Allocution concludes with these words: "Let the enemies of Christ consider the fate of His enemies. Let us pray that they may be restored to the paths of justice, and that the Church may be crowned with fresh triumph."

ITALY.

Earthquake Shock in Bologna.

FLORENCE, Monday, June 28.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Bologna to-day.

HOLLAND.

Strike of the Printers.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, June 28.

The printers of this city have struck for an advance of wages, and for shorter hours of work.

THE NEW CABLE.

Continued Good Fortune on Board the Great Eastern.

BREST, Monday, June 28.

Up to last evening the steamship *Great Eastern* had made 697 knots from Brest, and had paid out 775 knots of cable. There has been no fault whatever in the cable itself; the interruption noted a few days ago, it is now ascertained, was owing to imperfections in the land connections. The signals are still perfect. All well on board the steamer.

Notice to Navigators—The Shore End to be Landed Aug. 1.

The *Great Eastern* will probably arrive at the Island of St. Pierre, near the south coast of Newfoundland, in the first week of July, and the following notice to navigators has been issued as a warning against collision:

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

Please notify ships leaving for Europe that the *Great Eastern* and other ships, with the Atlantic Cable, are expected to be on the Banks in the first week in July, so that care may be taken to avoid collision.

MANAGING DIRECTOR
Telegraph Construction Company.

The *Great Eastern* will proceed no further than St. Pierre. From that point the cable will be taken up by the steamers *Scanderia* and *Chiltern*, which will land the shore end at Duxbury, Mass., about the 1st of August. Duxbury is a town of four or five thousand inhabitants, in Plymouth County, thirty-six miles southeast of Boston. It is about six miles from the railroad station at Plymouth, and, in consequence of its retired situation, has hitherto been little known. As the western terminus of the Brest cable, however, the place will grow in importance.

CUBA.

The Arrival of the New Captain-General—His Proclamation—What He Intends to Do.

HAVANA, Monday, June 28—Evening.

Captain-General DE RODAS landed at 11 o'clock this morning. He was quietly received with the ceremonies which are customary on the disembarkation of a new Governor.

As soon as the Captain-General was installed in the palace, he issued a proclamation. In this he says the platform of his line of conduct is embraced in three words: "Spain, Justice and Morality." He thanks the volunteers for the services they have rendered in the cause of order, justice and public rights, and tells them they ought to feel proud of their past action. He closes with an allocution to the army and navy.

The *Diario* publishes an article full of the usual compliments for a new Captain-General. The *Prensa* mentions the fact of General DE RODAS' arrival in a brief article. The *Voz de Cuba* approves of the proclamation in every respect, and hopes DE RODAS will act here as he did at Malaga and Cadiz.

The insurgents, 1,000 strong, attacked an encampment containing the garrison of Sabana Nueve, near Puerto Principe, on the 20th inst., and captured the entire force, some eighty men. General LETONA sallied from Puerto Principe to their succor, but arrived too late. He found that the rebels had destroyed the encampment, and left four Spanish soldiers dead on the ground. General LETONA returned to Puerto Principe on the 21st.

The *Prensa* to-day acknowledges that the news lately received from Puerto Principe, Nuevitas and Gibara is unsatisfactory.

Advices of the 21st have been received from Santiago de Cuba. A number of fillibusters, who landed from the schooner *Grapeshot*, and subsequently fell into the hands of the troops, had been executed there. Among them were CHAS. SPEAKMAN, of Aurora, Ind.; ALBERT WYETH, of New-York; CARLOS QUINONES, MARTIN JUSTIZ, and HAVENEZ ESTEVEZ.

Three fillibusters, named PEDRO VALDES, JOSE PENA and GREGORIO RODRIGUEZ, were shot on the 12th inst., near Guantanomo.

Reinforcements left Nuevitas on the 24th for Puerto Principe. General ESCALANTE is sick.

The general headquarters of the insurgents are established on the El Cercado plantation, and it is reported that the Cuban Generals QUESADA, VALDES, CASTILLO and BEMBETA have met there and united their forces.

Colonel BENEGASSI has arrived here in bad health.

The cholera continues in the towns of the interior. Report says a majority of the men who landed from the *Perit* and from other vessels have either been killed by the troops or have died from disease.

General FERRAR remains at Puerto del Padre.

The insurgents have burnt the Atalaya Plantation, owned by Colonel ALBEAR.

Several skirmishes are reported in various parts of the island, resulting favorably for the Government troops.

The Yellow Fever and Cholera—Spanish Losses—Recent Skirmishes and Results—The Fillibusters.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28.

Cubans have this morning received advices up to the 28th inst., which confirm previous reports of the prevalence of cholera and fever among the Spanish troops. The mortality is said to be very great in several portions of the island. Their line of communication is cut off and they are suffering for want of food and medicine. The Spanish army has lost since the commencement of the revolution more than half their force in battle, and by disease and desertion.

The Spaniards have been concentrating in the Cinco Villas District, and collisions are of almost daily occurrence. The reinforcements which were sent from Camazueys attacked the Cubans and were defeated. They were compelled to retreat with a loss of over 300 killed and wounded. The loss of the Cubans was less than 100. The Cuban force from Jaquey Grand attacked the Spaniards near Palmedas, defeated a large force of regulars and volunteers, and captured that town with the provisions and arms which were stored there.

The expedition which landed at Nuevas Grandes succeeded in joining the main body of the Cuban army with but little difficulty. It numbered 600 men, all in good health and spirits. They were received with great rejoicing. The Cuban army is said to be in good fighting condition, and the leaders are determined to follow up their recent victories and are confident of success. They have as yet suffered but little from disease, as they occupy elevated and healthy positions some distance from the coast.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACES.

A Canoe Match on the Thames Proposed—Representatives from America, France and the Dominion Invited—Reply of Harvard to the Cork Harbor Club.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Monday, June 28.

The following challenge has been received at Harvard: To make a canoe match upon the Thames within a few days after the four-oar races between Oxford and Harvard. As an early reply is solicited, any arrangements which a paddler may see fit to make in regard to this matter will be properly attended to, or address to A. P. LORING, Captain Harvard International Four. The two printed lists mentioned in the challenge have also been received, and can be seen or questions in regard to them will be answered at request.

NO. 1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, LONDON, June 14, 1869.

SIR: We are requested by the Committee of the Canoe Club to inform you that they propose to have an international canoe race upon the Thames within a few days after the four-oar match, for which we are glad to know you are sending a crew. By the printed list of our Club sent by this mail, you will see that we have nearly two hundred members, and that the Prince of WALES is Commodore. There are also branches of the Club at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Committee will be exceedingly obliged if you can arrange to send a "canoeist" to represent the United States on that occasion. The Paris Boat Club will be invited to send another from France, where we have one member of our Club, the Prince Imperial. We are also inviting a representative from the Dominion of Canada and one will be ready from Great Britain. The course will be two miles in length, in fair water, probably near Hampton Court, and suitable for the lightest craft. Any canoe whatever may be used, propelled by one man facing the bow. We are empowered to state that our members will gladly send the best canoe they can provide for the competitor from the United States, if he prefers not to bring his own, and we need scarcely add that we shall be happy to give him a hospitable reception. The memento of the match will be presented to the winner by the Club, but he will doubtless chiefly prize the Honor of being "the fastest canoeist in the world." We venture to hope that you will take such steps as may seem advisable to send a competition from your country to contend for this honor, and we shall be further obliged if you can send a reply at your earliest convenience to this friendly challenge. We have the honor to remain, Your obedient servants,

(Signed) JNO. MAGREGOR,
Captain Canoe *Rob Roy*.
JAMES MEVARDS,
Canoe *Ringleader*.

To the Secretary University Boat Club, Harvard University, United States.

The Captain of the Harvard International Four-oar Crew replies to the Cork Harbor Rowing Club's proposition as follows:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28, 1869.

Hon. Secretary Cork Harbor Rowing Club, Glenbrook, County Cork, Ireland:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 1st inst., inviting our men to take part in the Glenbrook Regatta of Aug. 10 and 11, I am instructed to say that as the time for our races with Oxford and Cambridge Universities follow so closely the dates you name, we fear that we shall not be able to do as you request. Our object from the beginning has been chiefly to test the relative merits of the rowing at the universities at Great Britain and this country, and our stay abroad and period of acclamation are of necessity so limited, that we hardly deem it prudent to undertake additional work. However, should we find after arriving in England that we can, without serious inconvenience, accept your polite proposal, it will give us much pleasure to do so. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours sincerely,

(Signed,) A. P. LORING,
Captain Harvard University Boat Club.

The Iron-Clad Oath in Virginia—Letter From General Canby.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, June 28.

General CANBY writes a reply to the letter of B. W. GILLIS, of the *State Journal*, containing an argument to sustain his position in requiring members of the Legislature to take the iron-clad oath. He contends that the Reconstruction acts require it, and that he is acting in conformity with all precedent in enforcing it.

The Conservative General Committee has determined not to allow General CANBY's opinion to influence the course of the party. The present candidates, all of whom are eligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, will be kept in the field. They say the iron-clad oath will never be presented in a practical form. Chief-Justice CHASE, while here, expressed the opinion that there was no authority in the laws of Congress to exact the iron-clad oath of members of the Legislature.

Chief-Justice CHASE left for White Sulphur Springs this morning.

Collision on the Susquehanna Railroad.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, June 28.

A collision occurred yesterday on the Susquehanna Railroad, between Colliers and Maryland, Otsego County, by which two locomotives and three cattle cars were badly smashed. It appears that the Cooperstown Railroad Company are allowed to run trains on the track of the Susquehanna Road, and was doing so, with a load of ties, when the cattle train from Cincinnati, *en route* to this city, came in sight. The engineers saw each other too late to avoid a collision, and, with the firemen, saved themselves by jumping from the engines.

Movements of Vice-President Colfax in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, June 28.

Vice-President COLFAX arrived here from Newport this morning, and, by invitation, visited the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. He was then escorted to the City Hall, where a large concourse of people had gathered to see him. He was introduced by Mayor CLARKE, and spoke for twenty minutes, and was warmly applauded. Mr. and Mrs. COLFAX left by the day train for Westerly.

Appointment of Railroad Commissioners in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, June 28.

Governor CLAFLIN has appointed the following gentlemen Railroad Commissioners: J. C. CONVERSE, of Boston, three years; E. APPLETON, of Reading, two years; CHARLES T. ADAMS, Jr., of Boston, one year. Colonel GARDNER TUFTS, of Lynn, has been appointed Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities.

Great Loss of Life from the Floods in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 28.

Information from the West says the country west of Junction City, Kansas, is inundated, and in many places houses, stock, crops, &c., are washed away. It is reported that twenty-five persons have been drowned. Chapman's Creek and the town of Abeline were flooded and two persons drowned.

Base Ball—The Red Stockings in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28.

The game between the Cincinnatis, of Cincinnati, and the Olympics, of this city, this afternoon, resulted in a victory for the former Club by a score of 16 to 5. Over four thousand persons were present. The Cincinnatis left to-night for Wheeling, West Va.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 28.—The store sign of Messrs. BENNETT BROTHERS, dry goods dealers, fell this afternoon and killed a boy, aged 11 years, who was standing under it on the sidewalk. He was the only son of GEORGE H. GREEN.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF ANTWERP, PEREIRE AND RUSSIA.

The Inman steamer *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool June 17 and Queenstown June 18, the French steamship *Pereire*, from Havre June 17 and Brest June 19, and the *Russia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool June 19 and Queenstown June 20, all reached this port yesterday. Our latest advices are fresher by five days than those previously at hand. Captain DUCHESNE, of the *Pereire*, will accept our thanks for liberal additions to our Paris files.

The full text of the Emperor NAPOLEON's letter to M. MACKAN is thus given: "I have received the letter in which, in the name of your constituents, you express a desire that my Government may be strong enough to resist the aggressive attacks of some parties, and to give to liberty durable securities, by causing it to rest on power firmly and vigilantly exercised. You add, with reason, that the concession of a principle, or the sacrifice of individuals, is always ineffectual in the face of popular movements, and that a Government which respects itself ought to yield neither to pressure, to excitement, nor to revolt. This opinion is mine, and I am happy to find that it is shared in by your constituents, as it is, I am sure, by the majority of the Chamber and of the country."

The ceremony of inaugurating the port for the navy of the North German Confederation, situate at the mouth of the river Jahde, took place June 18, in presence of the King of Prussia. His Majesty, in his speech on the occasion, said: "My late lamented brother long ago originated the plan of constructing a harbor for vessels of war on the German coast. Now we have achieved it through the coöperation of my federal ally, the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG. Had it not been for his German patriotic feeling the execution of the work would have been impossible. I look forward with cheerful confidence to the further development and to the future of our young German navy."

The Pope is said to be engaged in superintending the compilation, by several writers, of a work on the Catholic episcopate, showing the eminent services it has rendered to the Papacy. The Holy Father wished to postpone the secret consistory. There are, however, so many dioceses without Bishops, that delay might create disorder in the Church; hence the consistory will assemble on the 25th. But the proceedings will be confined to the nomination of Bishops to the vacant sees and the delivery of an allocution by the Pope referring to passing events. The creation of Cardinals is deferred till September.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

End of the Riots—After-Scenes of the Disturbances—What American Prisoners Experienced—A Night of Horror—Contemplated Political Concessions—Letter from Victor Hugo—Theatrical, Musical and Personal Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 16, 1869.

The riotings consequent upon the elections are over, and we have again relapsed into a state of perfect tranquillity. Neither in Paris nor in the Provinces is there to be discovered any disposition to continue a state of things which was objectless, if we are to exonerate the Government from the suspicion of having created it for the purpose of weakening the effect of the late Democratic victories. While the Paris riots are attributed to foreign influences in the absence of anything more plausible, by some to ORLEANS, and by others to Prussian gold, one thing remains certain, and that is, that the Government could at any time have put an end to the disgraceful scenes which have agitated and disgraced the capital. The moment that it brought out the military to crush the rioters, they vanished from public view. Why was not this done until heavy loss had been inflicted on the trade of the capital and the public had become thoroughly alarmed? The question is easier asked than answered. The system of government under which we live here is not to be judged as to its motives or its means by any regular principles of action. A great electoral defeat could not be dealt with, like any of the ordinary occurrences which trouble Ministerial projects and arrangements. The old dodge—the *spectre rouge*—was therefore resorted to, but the farce this time has not been as successful as formerly, for while every one admits that the events of the past week are utterly inexcusable, but few saddle the blame of them on those whom the Government intended should bear it—the Democratic Party. The arrest of the editors of the *Reveil*, the *Rappel* and other journals, and the announcements by the semi-ministerial organs of documents going to show the existence of a political conspiracy, bring no stronger amount of conviction with them. The fact that no party but the Government had anything to gain by these riots, and the certainty that it could have suppressed them at any moment it pleased without the effusion of a drop of blood, are in themselves sufficient to disprove the impression sought to be created that a revolutionary movement was seriously contemplated.

The manner in which the persons have been dealt with who have been arrested in connection with the Paris riots would tend still further to confirm the belief that it has been intended to give the capital a lesson for the democratic tendencies which it evinced in the recent elections. If the real authors of these disturbances—the thieves and cut-throats of the *banliene*, and who did not amount to more than from three to four hundred in number—but few, if any, have been imprisoned. They were well known to the Police, and were allowed to escape, while simple lookers-on, or persons going peaceably about their business, were pounced upon, brutally treated and subjected to several days' incarceration. Of these 564 were sent to the the Fort of Bicetre on Friday, the 11th of June. On the following day, Saturday, 473 were dispatched there, so that on the same night the aggregate number of prisoners confined in the fortress was 1,033. Among these were numbers of persons whose dress and appearance should at once have exempted them from all suspicion of being wilfully concerned in any attempt to disturb the public peace. Many were well-known citizens, and some of them even subordinate officials. In general these persons were attired in evening costume, and were arrested as they were leaving the theatres or the houses at which they had been dining or passing the evening. It seems to me that a short examination of the prisoners of this class ought to have insured their immediate release. Such, however, was not the case. The great majority of them were detained in the fortress for several days, exposed to all the hardships of insufficient food and impure air, and all the anxieties of a situation aggravated by the impression that the Government really felt itself in danger and that it might be some time before they could have an opportunity of establishing their innocence.

Of course, among the crowds of idle and curious spectators who were nightly attracted to the scenes of these disturbances were numbers of our countrymen. Several of them paid the penalty of their indiscretion by being knocked down and trampled upon, while others were arrested and conveyed to prison. Of these latter, the American Minister has been called upon to intercede for, and has obtained the release of three. Their names are J. Q. A. WARREN, of Boston, GEORGE GREEN and MORRIS BROWN. I have seen Mr. WARREN since his release, and his experiences of magisterial promptness and prison amenities in France are sufficiently interesting to justify me in relating them, the more especially as they may serve to convert those who are sighing to confer upon the United States the blessings of imperialism.

EXPERIENCE OF AMERICANS.

Mr. WARREN states that as he was proceeding along the Boulevard Montmartre on Thursday evening, the 10th, in company with another American, Mr. CHARLES R. GOODWIN, he saw the Police chasing the crowd and they turned into a side street, the Rue Richelieu, to get out of the way. They had not got far when they heard the beat of a drum. This was followed by a rush of Police agents, and before they had time to remonstrate or to state who they were, they were both struck several times and Mr. WARREN was knocked down. Mr. GOODWIN owed his exemption from further ill-usage and imprisonment to the fact of his wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, but Mr. WARREN, as he was trying to rise to his feet, was seized and dragged to the Mairie in the Rue Drouot. When he arrived there he found the large court-yard full of prisoners and policemen. After a delay of about half an hour he was taken to the Inspector's room and searched. All his papers and money were taken from him. He had at the time two hundred francs in paper and about one hundred and eighty francs in gold. After his name, address and *signalement* had been taken down, his papers, and, as he supposed his money, were replaced in his pockets, but he discovered subsequently that his funds had not been restored. A further examination was made of his person for weapons, after which he was transferred to another room, which was crowded with prisoners of almost every station in life. After remaining there half an hour the prisoners were formed into a body numbering about seven hundred, and marched, guarded by soldiers and policemen, to the *conciergerie* at the other side of the river. This was about 1 o'clock at night. During the march the utmost brutality was exercised toward the prisoners, and they were driven and pushed along like a herd of cattle. Mr. WARREN was so badly bruised and hurt that he had to be supported by two of the prisoners. His shirt and clothes were covered with blood from the effect of blows which had been wantonly inflicted upon him in the yard of the Mairie by one of the sergents de ville. After they reached the *conciergerie*, about 3 in the morning, he fainted away and was conveyed for the night to a separate cell, where he was attended by the surgeon of the prison, who administered chloroform and stimulants to him. He remained in the *conciergerie* with the other prisoners until 7 o'clock on Friday evening, and they had nothing during all this time but a little soup of the weakest kind and some hard bread. As evening approached they were informed that they were about to be transferred to the fort at Bicetre, on learning which Mr. WARREN managed to get a scrap of paper and wrote a letter to Dr. JOHNSTON, of the Boulevard Haussmann, informing him of his position. The doctor immediately forwarded it to Mr. WASHBURNE, and at 12:30 the same night Mr. MOORE, Assistant Secretary to the Legation, went to the Prefecture and demanded his release. He was told that it was then too late to do anything in the matter, but that it would be attended to early in the morning.

Shortly after he had dispatched this note to Dr. JOHNSTON, Mr. WARREN, with the other prisoners, were transferred in the close prison carriages to the fort at Bicetre. They were kept standing in one of the casemates there, suffering from the heat and thirst consequent upon overcrowding, until nearly midnight. The roll was then called, and the prisoners were marched, eight at a time, accompanied by a file of soldiers, to the Inspector's room, in another building, where their names, addresses and personal descriptions were entered in a book. This done, they were conveyed to a second casemate and in proceeding to it each prisoner stopped by order and picked up a bundle of straw, which with a blanket, was to constitute his bed. There they were left in quietness for the rest of the night, but without food or drink. The heat and odor of the place were insufferable, and were aggravated by the fact that all the necessities of nature had to be provided for in that crowded apartment. To men accustomed to every luxury, as many of those confined there were, the sufferings endured during this memorable night must have been a terrible ordeal. It is stated that three of the prisoners died at the *conciergerie*, while at Bicetre a fourth lost his senses and committed suicide.

On Saturday noon an order reached the fort directing the release of Mr. WARREN. He was summoned to the directors' room, and the formality of entering in a book his name, personal description and address in Paris having been again gone through, he was told that he would be released the same evening. He was then taken back to the casemate, where he received a little food, and about 6 o'clock he was released and escorted to the railway by a corporal. Fortunately a little silver sufficient to pay his fare, which he had in one of his pockets, had escaped or had not tempted the cupidity of his captors, and he got back to Paris rejoiced that his adventure had had so speedy a termination. Since his return he has been taking steps to recover the money of which he was deprived by the Police, but I am afraid without much chance of success.

Two other American citizens, Mr. GEORGE GREEN and Mr. MORRIS BROWN, who were thrown into prison under circumstances similar to those which I have narrated, have also been released through the interference of Mr. WASHBURNE. It is due to the authorities to say that they threw no obstacles in the way of these gentlemen communicating with the Legation. The *Liberté* speaks of another claimant for the intervention of the Minister, a M. ALBERT DE G——, who asked its reporter in the prison to request of Mr. WASHBURNE to intercede in his behalf, but as he has since been liberated without his interference, it is to be presumed that he obtained his release through other influences to which he had a more legitimate claim.

The ten *juges d'instruction* who have been appointed to take the informations in the cases of the prisoners connected with the recent disturbances are proceeding actively with their work, and the number of prisoners in the *conciergerie* and Bicetre is being daily diminished. M. DE GONET is specially charged with the examination of the persons who have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the plot to create the riots, and among whom are several well-known journalists. Documents are said to have been discovered which leave no doubt of the guilt of these parties, but the public are incredulous on the point. In the meanwhile the effect of the proceedings taken against the Democratic journalists is to practically kill their publications. The printers of the *Reveil* and *Rappel* refuse to continue the work for fear of prosecution, and both journals have accordingly ceased to appear. This is one great object gained to the Government by the riots, which I persist in believing were, if not originated, tolerated by it for several days with the view of securing a foundation for these proceedings, and curing the Parisians of their radical proclivities.

The *Patrie*, acting upon the same inspirations, counts up the cost of these alleged Democratic excesses. "In four days," it says, "the rente fell one per cent., which makes, on a capital of from eleven to twelve millions, a loss of one hundred and nineteen millions. Other securities have suffered still more, and if we calculate at forty milliards the various values of the Bourse, the net loss to the public fortune may be estimated at four hundred millions." The absurdity of such reasoning is manifest. As the *Débats* very properly observes, "it is just as if it was affirmed that because a certain individual lost 100,000 francs the previous night at his club, the public fortune was diminished by so much." As to the losses sustained by the *cafés* and other establishments, the case is different, for although the city is responsible for the actual damage done by the rioters, it will not pay the losses incurred by forcing them to close up at an early hour of the evening.

THE CONTEMPLATED POLITICAL CONCESSIONS.

All sorts of rumors are afloat regarding the concessions which the Government feels it necessary to make as a consequence of the verdict given against it by the popular vote. In the organization of the Corps Legislatif, for instance, it is said some important changes will be effected. The Chamber is to have the right to elect its President, the faculty enjoyed by the Administration of changing the electoral circumscriptions is to be suppressed, and the number of Deputies is to be increased. It is also affirmed that the Senate is to be made elective, and is to be named by the *Conseils Generaux*, and that the Parliamentary initiative is to be reëstablished. The *Constitutionnel* in noticing those rumors says that it is inclined to believe that the reforms under consideration are more in the sense of the development of the municipal franchises, of the redistribution of certain taxes, and of the reduction of the import duties on wines, coal and other articles which enter specially into Paris consumption.

LETTER FROM VICTOR HUGO.

The author of the *Miserables* has addressed a letter to ALPHONSE KARR in reply to an imputation upon his consistency thrown out by the latter, from which the following is worth extracting:

"I have been shown a page of yours, charming in itself, in which you describe me as having been constant in my visits to the Elysée. Permit me to say to you in all cordiality that this is an error. I went to the Elysée in all but four times. I might give you the dates. From the time of the disavowal of the letter to EDGAR NEY, I never again set my foot there. In 1848 I was merely liberal. It was in 1849 that I became republican. The truth appeared to me and vanquished me. After the 13th of June, when I saw the Republic down, its right struck me and touched me all the more because it was in its last agony. It was then that I went to it, and took my place on the weak side."

Alas! that so few should have imitated this example of political generosity.

LAYING OF THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC CABLE.

The *Great Eastern* is to leave Brest on Monday next, the 21st, to lay the French Transatlantic Cable. The Company has issued a great number of invitations for the ceremonies attending her departure. All the leading Paris journalists and the correspondents of the New-York papers are included in the list. Their railway and hotel expenses are to be defrayed by the Company. They leave Paris on Saturday night, and on Sunday are to be entertained at a grand banquet in the Salle de Venise at Brest. On Monday they are to be conveyed on a steamer to the *Great Eastern* to witness her departure, and on the same night will return to Paris.

DEATHS OF EMINENT MEN.

Among the recent deaths here are those of M. HESSE, the well-known historical painter, and M. RENE DE ST. FELIX D'AMOUREUX, who was better known in the literary world under the name of JULES DE ST. FELIX. HESSE was a pupil of Baron GROS, and was one of the last representatives of the school of the Empire.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

The artists of the Comedie Francaise were, it seems, so well pleased with the results of their provincial tour last year that they are going to repeat it this Summer. Among those who are to compose the troupe are Mmes. FAVRE and ARNOULD PLESSY, and M.M. REGNIER, DELAUNAY and TALBOT. ALEXANDER DUMAS *fils* is engaged in a three-act piece for M. MONTIGNY. The *Polish Jew*, a drama in five acts, by M.M. ECKMANN and CHATRIAND, is the last novelty at that enterprising little establishment, the Theatre de Cluny. Eight of the Paris theatres are already closed for the Summer. A number of others will speedily follow their example.

MUSICAL.

M. BONETTI, the well-known *chef d'orchestre*, is dead. A couple of years since he composed for the Association of Artists a musical map which is very much esteemed by connoisseurs. M. PERRIN has engaged for the opera a couple of new singers, of whom great things are said. One of them, quite a young girl, Mlle. REVOUX, has a voice like that of Mme. SASS, and will probably make her *début* in the *Africaine*. The other is a star tenor, who has been discovered by M. RENAL.

PERSONAL.

General FREMONT is expected here; and I may add that his arrival is anxiously looked for, in connection with the affairs of the Transcontinental Railway, on which it is hoped he may be able to throw some light.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

Parliamentary Reference to International Relations.

In the House of Commons, June 17, Mr. S. BEAUMONT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what obstacles stood in the way of the establishment of diplomatic relations between this country and the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. OTWAY said the relations between this country and Mexico remained in the same position as when the noble Lord the late Foreign Secretary replied to a precisely similar question put to him by Mr. KINGLAKE when a member of this House. Although it was to be regretted the Government had not by diplomatic intercourse any means of aiding the very large British interests at present in Mexico, the cause rested with the Mexican Government, which refused to have intercourse with such Powers as had recognized the *de facto* Government of Mexico which preceded it. The British Consul having been denied jurisdiction, the British Legation was withdrawn, and although the Government was in nowise indisposed to renew official intercourse with the Republic, the House would doubtless be of opinion that the first steps toward the renewal of that intercourse could not with propriety come from Her Majesty's Government.

BRITISH TRADE.

The Commercial Treaty with France in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, June 17, the evening sitting was opened by Mr. S. HILL with a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Commercial Treaty with France, particularly as it affects the silk manufacture in this country. He condemned the treaty as entirely wanting in reciprocity, and quoted a mass of statistics to illustrate the injury it had inflicted on the trade of Coventry and Macclesfield. He was seconded by Mr. EATON, and Mr. BROCKLEHURST and Mr. CHADWICK, the members for Macclesfield, advocated an inquiry, but disclaimed all desire to return to protection. Mr. WHEELHOUSE claimed that it should embrace all the manufactures affected by the treaty, which, he contended, were equally affected by its one-sidedness; and Mr. CROSS also supported the motion.

Mr. BRIGHT, after defending the general policy of the treaty, denied that it was responsible for the suffering, which he admitted. This he attributed to a combination of the dearness of material, the closing of the American market by the civil war, the American tariff and the changes of fashion. The French trade had suffered in the same way, for though the importation to this country had increased, the aggregate amount of French exports had rather fallen off. Our silk trade was more liberally treated by the treaty than cottons or woolens. As to an inquiry, as all the facts were known and it could lead to no practical result, he saw no use in granting it. But if there were to be an inquiry at all it ought not to be confined to one trade, and he promised that the Government would seize any opportunity of negotiating for a reduction of the duties.

Mr. NEWDEGATE maintained that the treaty had been concluded hurriedly and without sufficient inquiry, and dilated on its effects on the currency. Mr. C. BENTINCK showed how it had prevented the perfection of our manufactures, and the art education of our artisans; and Mr. MUNTZ declared that there was nothing exceptional in the condition of the silk trade, for every branch was suffering, and there had been equal distress in Coventry before the treaty. Mr. MUNDELLA agreed entirely with Mr. BRIGHT as to the causes of the distress and the effects of the treaty. Mr. CRUM-EWING and Mr. M. PHILLIPS also made some observations, and on a division the motion was rejected by 155 to 101.

RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

The Czar's Oriental Policy—Speech of Ambassador Ignatieff.

At the recent banquet to General IGNATIEFF, Ambassador of the Russian Court at Constantinople, the General made the following speech:

M. BOURHARINE, who has been a diplomatic agent in the East, and M. NOVIKOFF, who has long lived in Constantinople, are able to appreciate the difficult position of the representative of Russia in Turkey. I cannot accept your eulogies as applicable to me individually. I only see in them your approval of the pains I have taken to execute with zeal, conscientiousness, and exactitude the plans of our well-beloved Sovereign. If I have any merit, it is only that of having been the faithful interpreter of the Imperial wishes. In Europe and in Turkey people are accustomed to calumniate Russia, to attribute to her designs the most subtle and iniquitous, the wildest ambition and the most restless action. Some do this from hatred or envy, others by design; some simply from the habit they have acquired of lightly repeating worn-out phrases, of believing the articles of hostile journals and the silly stories related about Russia, without taking the trouble to study us, or to try to penetrate our real motives.

We are not understood, and that is why people will not believe in our disinterestedness. Most people form an evil opinion of us from ignorance, without caring to make a distinction between the Russia of former times and the Russia of to-day. Renovated by the position given her by the Tsar Emancipator, Russia has no desire for conquest, no need of military renown, of which she already possesses an ample share. She neither seeks to rob nor injure her neighbors; but, at the same time, will not allow herself to be affronted with impunity. Influence based on conquest cannot be lasting, but should take its rise rather in moral prestige and intellectual and material bonds. And in this respect an important part is left to be played by Odessa.

There was a time when Odessa was looked upon as a cosmopolitan city, separated by vast spaces from the rest of Russia. To-day united by railroads to the remainder of the Empire, thanks to the labors of his Excellency, General KOTZEBUE, she forms an integral part of that Russia to whose heart she has drawn near. Odessa is Russia's advanced post, with regard to the European East, and ought to be its worthy representative. So let the dwellers in the East come and admire your harbor, your prosperity, your institutions, and the excellent organization of your town. They will find at Odessa a noble fount of science.

It must be admitted that we have not yet taken the position that we ought by right to hold in commerce with the East. We are too ready to yield up to others that by which we might profit ourselves; we make shipwreck of our advantages, especially by not possessing a mercantile marine and by paying others for freight.

It is a coincidence worthy of notice that at the very instant when the network of our southern railroads will be completed, (the month of October,) the Suez Canal will be opened. Odessa must not neglect this new outlet. Many folks have but little confidence in the enterprise; it is said that the expense is too great to be ever covered; that the canal will be filled up with sand; but, howsoever that may be, direct communication with the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean will soon be established. Odessa must take advantage of this situation. In the tea trade, or for the produce of the East Indies and Japan, we could do without the help of foreign ships and convey these goods direct to Odessa, without sending them the round of Europe by way of England; and in like manner we could export our flour, hemp, flax, brandies, ropes, tallow and cloth, a market for all which is assured in China, and might possibly be found in India also.

People say that the spirit of initiative is wanting in us. This is not exact; only we have not yet developed a talent for originating enterprises. In Turkey, the stipulations of the treaty of commerce, which can hardly be called favorable, the difficulties of the passage of ships and of the Custom-houses, all combine to hamper our trade up to a certain point, though it is to be hoped that time will diminish these obstacles. At Constantinople, a Special Commission is at this moment busied with the question of revising the tariff. Enlightened men, like ALI PACHA and other Turkish statesmen, will, in all probability, be found willing to give a favorable solution to those questions on which depends the development of our commercial relations by the gates of the Black Sea, that is to say, by the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

Formerly, in the matter of commercial policy, curious opinions generally prevailed in Turkey. The whole problem consisted in enriching the Treasury to the detriment of trade. It was forgotten that a Government cannot grow wealthy without protecting and facilitating commerce, and not by doing the exact contrary. However, a material change can now be seen, and better and juster ideas prevail. In commerce the profits and advantages must be mutual, for the evil done to your neighbor is not always a benefit to yourself.

With the material resources which she now possesses, and with the measures which have been taken to unite her with the centre of Russia, Odessa, the first town situated on the eastern road, will certainly profit by the possibility of extending our commercial relations with the East. Here one cannot help recalling the name of him to whom is chiefly due the honor of constructing railways in Southern Russia. "To the Health of General KOTZEBUE." * * *

The senior member of the Board of Trade has remarked that more than thirty years ago it was already observed at Odessa that the prohibition of vessels to cross during the night the strait which united the Black Sea with the Mediterranean was most unfavorable to trade and ought to be abolished. He has also said that the United States have recently declared that they will no longer submit to such an intolerable nuisance, and the other Powers have only to follow the example set by America. I was not aware that this necessity had been observed here thirty years ago, but I can affirm that the United States have not—as some newspapers have alleged—lodged a formal refusal at Constantinople to submit to the regulations laid down for ships crossing the straits.

In conjunction with Prussia, Sweden, Holland, America and almost all the Powers interested, we have directed the attention of the Porte to the necessity of doing away with the prohibition which does not allow vessels to cross the straits in the night. To my great regret, I must admit that our object has not been attained. In the present case, as in so many others, we are met by distrust as to our real intentions and even in a question so purely commercial as this many people have tried to find out political considerations.

Notwithstanding the uprightness, sincerity, and good faith of our Government, the position of the Russian representative at Constantinople, whatever his acts may be, is extremely difficult, and exposed to many misinterpretations. One need have a moral support, not to fall beneath the weight of responsibility. This support we find in the confidence of our gracious Sovereign and the sympathies of the nation, which at the same time are an ample reward for all our labor. Everything becomes easy to him who feels at his back the support of a mighty people of seventy million souls.

In Europe and in the East people are not yet accustomed to the manifestations of our public life, and every fact—most common and ordinary in other countries—every public act, speech or newspaper article, gives room for false and unjust interpretations. People will see in everything the intervention of Government, and the action of the Administration. But the lapse of time, and a more intimate acquaintance with Russia, and the spread of commercial relations, will dissipate many prejudices by slow degrees. The world will grow familiar with the manifestations of our public life, and in this respect the dinner of to-day is remarkable as an expression of public opinion, and of the part taken by the trade of Odessa in the questions which touch upon our relations with Turkey, &c.

The Reception of General Sickles.

The Executive Committee having in charge the arrangement of a reception to Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, prior to his departure for Madrid, have nearly completed their labors. Not the least gratifying feature in this tribute to General SICKLES is the spontaneous and hearty way in which all party lines and distinctions have been thrown aside, and the cordial coöperation of all the signers insured. The Invitation Committee comprises Moses H. Grinnell, Charles P. Kirkland, Richard Schell, Edwin Croswell, John B. Haskin, Marshall O. Roberts, and Charles K. Graham. The reception will take place at the Everett House to-morrow evening, between 8 and 10 o'clock. In deference to General SICKLES' earnest request, the idea of a banquet was relinquished, in order to afford a large number of personal friends the desired opportunity of a friendly hand-shake with the new Minister to Spain, from which they would have been debarred had the affair taken the shape of a dinner to a select few. Grafulla's Band will be in attendance, and every effort will be made, and no doubt successfully, to render the affair a fitting farewell to General SICKLES, and a worthy expression of the many kindly wishes for his success which accompany him to his new field of duty.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

As the new members of the Brooklyn Board of Education enter upon their term of office to-day, a special meeting is talked of in advance of the regular meeting of the Board, so eager are certain parties to secure a reorganization. It is broadly asserted that with Dr. THORNE continued as President of the Board the whole educational work will be so crippled in the Brooklyn schools as to demoralize the system and the teachers employed to carry it out. It is contended that the system of monopolies, and secrecy in the payment of bills, as well as the hoarding of public money at four per cent., while the city has to borrow at seven per cent., are abuses which ought not and cannot be tolerated. The *status* of the members on the subject has been resolved into the following figures: For reform, 21; anti-reform, 13; doubtful, 9; absent, 2.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

An Englishman's Reply to Senator Sumner—The Practical English View of the Question—A Remonstrance more in Sorrow than in Anger.

To Hon. Charles Sumner:

SIR: Your speech on the "*Alabama* Claims Convention" has caused much anxiety to good men in this country. They fear that it implies a settled policy to keep open a controversy with England, and perhaps at some future day to pave the way for a rupture. Permit me, as one who knows America and values its friendship, to address a few words to you on the line of argument you have taken on this disputed question. I am emboldened to do so because the closing portion of your speech testifies to a desire for peace and amity with England, and because I cannot think that a man of your vast political experience and earnestness of purpose can willfully widen the breach that already exists between the two nations.

I will not attempt to go into a nice disquisition on international law; enough has already been written on that score, and the public mind in both countries has been confused rather than enlightened by the wearisome subtleties of lawyers. What I wish to do is to convey to you briefly what is the practical view of the subject taken here by upright men who are anxious to act justly, and would willingly make any reasonable concession to America sooner than have a rankling sore disturbing the harmony between the two countries.

I will begin by premising that the vast majority of the people of Great Britain have an earnest desire to maintain friendship with the United States; they have not the remotest wish to injure or insult your country in any way; they have none of that animosity which, alas! so often finds an expression in the American Press, but they have a sort of bewildered feeling at the reluctance of your people to meet them half way in their amicable sentiments; they are baffled in their attempt to comprehend why it is that Americans show such soreness against their old mother country, for they feel that they have not acted so as to deserve this feeling.

With respect to what are called the "*Alabama* depredations," there is little difference of opinion in this country among intelligent men; they are viewed with regret and reprobation, and I beg to assure you that it never was the general sentiment of this country to view these acts with complacency. All through your civil war there was a large party who condemned the fitting out of Confederate cruisers in this country, and had international law been sufficiently clear on the subject, most certainly these acts would not have occurred; but, rightly or wrongly, our Government conceived that they were precluded by the provisions of international law from active interference; the case was far more complicated than people on your side are willing to admit, and our Government, with every desire to do right, found it literally impossible to avoid giving offence to your people. With the light now shed upon the subject, it is certain that our Government would be more prompt in dealing with any future case; but when your civil war broke out there was the greatest obscurity in the public mind about the legal aspect of such questions, and it was only by painful experience that we found out both what was due to other nations, and what powers our own Government might rightfully exercise over British subjects.

It is now very generally admitted, however, that the Americans have a real grievance against us as respects the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers, and the majority of our people would readily consent to pay any fair compensation for actual damage done to your trade, if such damage could be assessed by fair arbitrament. We do not grudge the money; we wish to remove a grievance and restore amity, and many even of those among us who fail to see that our Government committed any breach of international law are quite ready to pay a bill of damages if such shall be awarded against us.

But we feel that the question is too complicated to be decided *ex parte;* we wish it submitted to a competent tribunal, where all collateral considerations may be fairly and equitably weighed. Such a tribunal was provided by the Convention entered into with REVERDY JOHNSON, and it has caused as much surprise as grief in this country that the convention negotiated by your special envoy sent over to England should have been so summarily and so contemptuously discarded.

Our Government made, as we thought, and still think, large concessions, and we left every fairly debatable point to arbitration. We took our chance of being mulcted in a heavy sum, and we did not expect a kindred and Christian people would so flatly reject the only rational way in which nations averse to war can honorably settle their disputes.

But it seems from your speech that it is no longer the "*Alabama* question," but our recognition of the belligerent rights of the South that constitutes the gravamen of your complaint against England. You charge us with having immensely prolonged the war and doubled the cost of subduing the South, and on that ground you set down to our debit the larger half of your national debt, and you speak as though no settlement should be made with us unless we assume some $2,000,000,000 of your debt, with a contrite apology besides for our wicked assistance to the rebels!

Such charges and such claims fill us with amazement. Up till quite lately it was not even understood in this country that our proclamation of neutrality was believed to be a wrong by the American people. No doubt Mr. SEWARD often complained of it in his dispatches, but this was thought to be the result of some mental obliquity peculiar to himself, and not to reflect the unbiased opinion of the American nation. We did not think it possible that your people could be serious in objecting to our doing what seemed to us to be as unavoidable as it was just to all concerned. I state this fact in order to bring out in bold relief the extraordinary difference of opinion that prevails on the two sides of the Atlantic, and to inculcate the importance of looking at these subjects from both points of view. I repeat that during the progress of your civil war, and for some years afterward, it did not even occur to the British public that our Government could have done otherwise than recognize that a state of war existed in your country, and that British subjects must be put under the usual neutral obligations. No doubt some of us did think that the Queen's proclamation might have been issued with greater propriety after the arrival of your ambassador. Some of us think that there was undue precipitance about the measure; but even the warmest friends of the North felt that the step had to be taken sooner or later, and never dreamed that your country would make it a grievence against us that we recognized a state of war at all.

Surely you forget the circumstances in which England was placed when your civil war broke out. She had an immense maritime commerce with both sections of your country, more especially with the Southern half, and it was necessary that our Government should warn shipowners of the risk they ran in trading with blockaded ports. Had it not warned them that a state of war existed, and imposed neutral obligations upon them, it would have been involved at once in endless complicated claims against your Government.

Further, it fills with astonishment all thinking men here—and I may add throughout Europe—that you should impute to us as a crime that which your Government had already done itself. President LINCOLN'S proclamation of blockade, as all the world knows, was issued before our declaration of neutrality. From the very first his Government treated the insurrection as civil war; from the very first it conceded belligerent rights to the South; and surely we are not criminals for following the example of your own Government. Surely we are not to regard the Confederates as banditti and pirates, when your own Government never dreamed of doing so; and yet this is what you appear to think we should have done.

You seem to forget that when this unhappy war broke out it was the general opinion of Europe that the United States would be divided into two confederations, and this was apart from all predilections for either side. It was simply founded on the fact that one-half your territory, containing one-third of the population, seceded from the Union, and European nations doubted either your power or willingness to subjugate that portion by force of arms. They scarcely thought it was consistent with your form of government to attempt it, for they looked upon your federation as a voluntary union of States, and they understood the corner-stone of your system to be that "all just Governments derive their powers from the free consent of the governed."

When, therefore, they saw your vast commonwealth splitting up into two halves of nearly equal size, they felt they could not deny to the South the belligerent rights it actually exercised. Anticipating in all probability the creation of two separate nations, they desired to preserve strict neutrality between them, so as to leave neither of them just ground for recrimination afterward.

No doubt these views appear obsolete now; success has lent its prestige to the claims of the North; but surely, when you criticise the conduct of our Government in 1861, you must place yourself in our attitude at that time, and survey the horizon as it then spread out before us; and mayhap it may not be amiss as well to refresh yourself with a retrospect of Northern opinion at that date, and, if I mistake not, you will find that no small section of your own countrymen then held that they had neither the right nor the ability to coerce the South back into the Union.

But England is the only foreign nation that sinned against you in this concession of belligerency! Your speech takes no account of France, who did exactly the same—there is no word of dividing the half cost of the war between France and England! And yet you cannot deny that, in all respects, France is as culpable as ourselves, if your view of international obligations is correct—nay, almost all nations of Christendom are, for they nearly all followed our example, and it certainly would be some consolation for us if you put us all in the pillory together. We could then keep each other just a little in countenance.

England, however, must bear the shame alone, because she was the pioneer of emancipation, and yet refused to help you in your struggle to put down Southern slavery! This accusation bulks largely in your speech, and points some of your bitterest sarcasms against our country. Can you really have forgotten how steadily your Government refused for years after the war commenced to speak a word in favor of emancipation? Have you forgotten how Mr. LINCOLN proclaimed so late as 1862, if I recollect aright, that if the South returned to the Union their slave property would be guaranteed? Nothing could be plainer—seen from one side the Atlantic—than that your Government engaged in the war simply to restore the Union, and not to abolish slavery, and it was equally plain that it became a convert to emancipation only when it found that no other resource remained by which to subjugate the South. Why should you demand of England in 1861 a perspicacity your own President did not show in 1863? Why should you accuse her of sympathizing with slavery because she did not make common cause with the North, who was all the while protesting vehemently that it did not mean to abolish slavery, but only to restore the Union?

No doubt, far-sighted men like yourself perceived from the first that the success of the North involved the downfall of slavery—no doubt you looked upon the war from the first as an anti-slavery one, and a respectable minority of your countrymen did the same; but you cannot blame our people for judging of the question by the public acts and avowals of your Government, and these were indisputably pro-slavery for a long period after the war broke out.

Further, you give our Government no credit for the firmness it displayed in refusing all solicitations to recognize the independence of the South. You omit to take notice that France strongly urged us to do so, and that we steadily declined, even at a time when public opinion was almost unanimous in expecting the eventual success of the South; you forget that, if we had followed the precedents your people had set us, we should undoubtedly have recognized the independence of the South. We should have done as you did in the case of the Hungarian Republic, and as you would undoubtedly have done in the case of a successful insurrection in Ireland. Pray, imagine for a moment what the action of the United States would have been toward Ireland, say in 1848-50, had she risen in rebellion almost as one man, placed 300,000 troops on the field, inflicted on us a succession of crushing defeats, and held for two or three years the great bulk of her territory inviolate, as the Confederate Government did. Would your country have declined to recognize her as a belligerent? Would you, in 1850, have allowed no privateer to be fitted out for her support? I ask you, is it not almost certain that your Government would have acknowledged her independence long before four years had passed? I repeat the question with regard to Canada. Had that Province expelled the British forces in 1837, and held its ground against all invasion for years together, would your Government have declined either to acknowledge its belligerency or independence? Is it not certain that it would have done both, and have given to the "rebels" quite as much assistance, material and moral, as ever England gave to the South? Remember I am not putting those cases as tests of what the United United States would now, when retaliation might be alleged as an excuse; but as instances of what your Government and people would have done twenty or thirty years ago, as no one can doubt who knows the history of the American people, and their readiness at all times to sympathise with rebellions.

Is it necessary, in proof of this, to refer to the resolution of your House of Representatives a few weeks since, in favor of acknowledging the independence of Cuba, though the rebellion there has only been in progress for a few months, and with far less chance of success than the Southerners had in the first year of their war? Is it not almost indecent to censure England so greatly for doing a far milder act than your lower House of Congress have just sought to accomplish. How happy it would be in international disputes, if the aspiration of the poet were realized—

"O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us."

Your charges against England would melt away if the mirror were faithfully held up to the face of your own country.

You would then remember what you seem wholly to have forgotten, that for several years the United States has harbored an organization hostile to the British crown, whose avowed objects are to wrest Canada and Ireland from our grasp; you would recall the fact, that vast bodies of Fenians have been drilling in the most open manner in all your great towns for years past; that they have received countenance from many of your municipal bodies, and have even been recognized on the floor of Congress. No act that I know of was ever done in our country during the heat of your struggle more fitted to irritate a friendly nation than some of the doings of your Fenian fellow-citizens. Was there ever a more scandalous breach of international law than the Fenian invasion of Canada? Was ever such an outrage perpetrated on European ground without reprisals? And yet what apology has your Government ever offered to your peaceful neighbors across the St. Lawrence? Depend upon it when the balance is struck in the great chancery of nations to which you refer the conduct of England, the encouragement your country has given to Fenianism will bulk as largely as the aid that Southern sympathizers in this country may have rendered to the South.

But the people of this country are not disposed to quarrel about these Fenian outrages; they regard them as a rough sort of set-off against the indefensible doings of the *Alabama* and her consorts; they are willing to let their side of the controversy slumber if you will do the same with your's.

There are other "set-offs" which a man of catholic sympathies should not be blind to. Your civil war inflicted cruel sufferings on England as well as America. Its very first effect was to cut off the staff of life from the millions of Lancashire; the great centres of our cotton industry became silent with enforced idleness; some 500,000 of the most industrious operatives in Britain had to be fed with the dole of public charity; and yet never did they raise their voices in complaint that your hard policy had reduced them to pauperism. There were counselors who told us that your blockade of the Southern ports was but a "paper" one, and that we were entitled to disregard it by the law of nations. They contrasted our powerful navy with the little handful of war vessels you had when hostilities broke out, and they asked why our people should starve when we could so easily force our way into the Southern harbors and bring over the coveted material which was rotting in the South. We withstood these temptations and they were great, but we get no credit for it from you. Perhaps you will say that we did so because we were afraid of the North; but such was not the case. The enormous power of your section of the country was then undeveloped, and was not suspected in Europe, scarcely even in America. Your war navy was then feeble and wholly unable to cope with ours. Nothing seemed easier from outside of the Atlantic than to brush aside your blockade and secure for our sole benefit the cotton trade of the South, and along with it the monopoly of their commerce, which gratitude to England and hatred of the North would have combined to bestow on us. We resisted these enormous temptations, and we did so because the national conscience was strong enough to overpower the clamor of self-interest; but for all this you give us not a word of credit—no not one!

To this very day our cotton industry languishes, and is well nigh ruined, as a direct consequence of your great convulsion; the spindles and looms of Lancashire are starved for want of the raw material; your cotton crops have diminished to a half of what they were before the war, and all our efforts have failed to supply this enormous void. As a necessary consequence Lancashire is impoverished, its former wealth has in a great measure departed, bankruptcy is staring in the face one-half of our manufacturers, and the underpaid operatives are leaving our shores in despair of ever seeing their trade flourishing again. No portion of the Northern States has suffered half as much as Lancashire has done from the effects of your civil war, and this blow to the great heart of our commerce has vibrated through the Empire, and caused private suffering unequaled since the early years of this century.

Of all this you are either profoundly ignorant or profoundly oblivious; but it does strike Englishmen, who know by bitter experience the misery of the last few years, as a hard and relentless policy that Americans should make no allowance for the punishment your civil war inflicted upon us, and especially upon that part of our community whose sympathies were notoriously with the North, and who in their hour of greatness need never raised a voice to purchase bread at the cost of honor.

Yes, it has often struck me that the public sentiment of America is singularly harsh toward England—her faults are paraded, her virtues are ignored—your public are ever and anon lashed into fury by a skillful and disingenuous impeachment of this country, but none of your public men are bold enough or manful enough to say a kind word in her defence. You dwell with clever irony upon the cheers which Mr. LAIRD evoked in Parliament, but you say nothing about the silent anguish of Lancashire; you inflame the Americans with the plaudits which some passenger ship bestowed upon the *Alabama;* you do not soothe them with the gush of sympathy we sent over the ocean upon the murder of your noble President! It is poor statesmanship to bandy accusations, else I might parallel the cheers given to LAIRD with the cheers your Congress gave to WILKES, and the honors paid to Captain SEMMES with the honors paid to the Fenian Head Centre on the floor of Congress. But I have no love to dwell on these things. I reluctantly recall them because I am forced to make a debtor as well as creditor side to your account.

That the neutrality of England was not unfair to the North, I will further prove from Southern evidence. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.* I ask you what temper prevailed in the South toward England during your civil strife; was it not one of angry discontent? Did not Southern papers constantly abuse England for not giving them what they thought to be their rightful dues? Was it not the prevailing sentiment of the Confederacy that British neutrality was onesided, and that its bias was not Southern but Northern? Ask MASON and SLIDELL what they thought of the attitude of England, and they will tell you that her obstinate refusal to recognize Southern independence caused the downfall of their cause. They will tell you that all Europe only waited for the signal from England to proclaim that the South should be admitted into the family of nations, but England unreasonably and unfairly withheld that signal. To this very day the sentiment of the South is sore against this country, the bitterness is as great, or greater, than is felt in the North; only the complaint is that we refused to do that which you accuse us of doing. The two sections of your country attack us from opposite poles, and no better proof could be given, that the conduct of England was too impartial to satisfy either.

I have surely said enough to defend in a great measure the public action of England against your impeachment. I say, in a great measure, because I allow, in common with most Englishmen, that we were not faultless, and for those faults that can fairly be proved we are willing to atone; but I must refer, in conclusion, to what evidently constitutes the groundwork of your irritation against us. It is the want of sympathy this country showed for the North in its time of trouble. You cannot put this in a bill of damages, but it inclines you to push to the extremest verge every legal claim you can establish against us.

I admit, in common with most of my countrymen, that the Press and public men of England bore hardly on the North during the struggle; we feel now that we took wrong views on some points, and did the patriotism of your people scant justice. We frankly apologize for this error. But we do not feel that our conduct was base or mean—neither was it irrational; the "rebels" of the South were our flesh and blood as well as the "loyal" men of the North; they made an amazingly heroic stand for what they honestly deemed to be their rights, and it need not be wondered at if many in our country sympathized with the weaker party, struggling gallantly against tremendous odds. Besides, the feeling largely prevailed on this side the Atlantic, that your Confederation was a voluntary union of States, and that the principles of your Government and the facts of your history alike forbad a war for the subjugation of recalcitrant members. We thought that as your countrymen had invariably, from the days of WASHINGTON, sympathised with discontented nationalities, and proclaimed their right to rebel, you would not feel it right to coerce a great section of your own people.

Then the question of slavery was in a large measure withdrawn from the controversy, for had not your Government proclaimed that the war was for union, not emancipation, and many people in England thought that a union so restored would rivet slavery more firmly than ever. To these motives must be added another, which, if not exalted, is at least human. There was a fear, lest your Republic, if allowed to grow undivided, would become overwhelmingly powerful in the scale of nations, and many who had no dislike of Americans as a people, thought it better for the welfare of the world that a peaceable division of North America should take place. History had taught us the lesson, that no nation can safely be trusted with irresponsible powers. Europe had paid a terrible tribute in blood for the predominance of France, under NAPOLEON, and was it wonderful that the stupendous growth of your country should excite apprehension? Neither was your policy toward England before the war fitted to disarm this feeling. It was often subject of complaint that you treated us with less than justice; it was feared that you wished to humiliate us, and it was not unreasonably thought that a division of your country would protect us from an aggressive policy afterward, and preserve for future ages that "balance of power," which Europe has esteemed the best security for international peace.

These considerations I venture to offer as a palliation—if not an excuse—for the unfavorable tone of a large part of the British public toward the North. But many of our leading men and many of our best papers were your staunch friends all through the war; little notice is taken of this in the North. The sympathies of such men as the Duke of ARGYLL, Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT, Messrs. FORSTER and MILL were well known to be on your side, and a large proportion of our people, especially among the working classes, went along with them. The party represented by these men now enjoys the supremacy in political power, and surely this fact smooths away the obstacles to a mutual *raprochement.*

In conclusion I would say, "Let bye-gones be bye-gones;" let us bury our controversies in a friendly arbitration, and when the question is once settled, let the waters of Lethe flow over it; and when in future ages all passionate interest in the matter has ceased, the historian will exhume the controversy, and tell how two great and Christian nations once settled their disputes in harmony with the benign precepts of the religion they professed.

BRITANNICUS.

Reception of Ex-Secretary Seward and Mr. Wade in Cheyenne.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Wednesday, June 16, 1869.

Last night Hon. WM. H. SEWARD arrived here. He was met at the depot by a large crowd of citizens, who vociferously cheered him. As the venerable statesman stepped from the car the post band from Fort Russell, which was in attendance, struck up, and the crowd pressed around him anxious to catch a glimpse of the great man who has been so long identified with the Government. A passage was cleared and Mr. SEWARD, hat in hand, made his way into the hotel. He was immediately waited upon by a number of citizens and officers from the fort, all of whom pressed him to stay for a day or two. Mr. SEWARD stated that he would remain twenty hours, and would be happy to receive all who chose to call upon him from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning. At 10 o'clock he expressed his intention of visiting Fort D. A. Russell. The crowd, which had greatly increased outside of the hotel, called repeatedly for SEWARD, and would not be put off without a speech. Mr. SEWARD at last appeared at the window and was received with three cheers and a tiger. As soon as order was restored, he said:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

CITIZENS OF WYOMING TERRITORY: I thank you for this generous, cordial and hospitable reception. I have been delighted with the wide expanse of country I have traveled over in coming to your city. You will all agree that if I have not been successful in keeping the people of the United States active for the last twenty years, the people have been successful in keeping me active. I am an old man and need rest, but I have come out to see what has been going on in the country while I was confined at the seat of Government. It was made one of the conditions of my trip that I should refrain from public speaking. You will, I know, pardon me for adhering to my promise, as I am traveling only to see the country and improve my health. Citizens I again thank you for this manifestation of your good will, and I wish you great prosperity. I am sure success will crown all your efforts in building up this new Territory. I hope, as you desire, you will obtain the Territorial capital here; that you will make this a great city, and ultimately a great State, by the aid of the wonderful enterprise, that has just been completed, of building together with iron the two sides of the continent. I have come to look at the practical working of this remarkable enterprise, and you must allow me quietly to continue my observations. Again I thank you, and can only add, God bless the country and bless you all.

Three hearty cheers were given for the venerable Secretary, and many of the citizens went home. The crowd, however, still continued large, and remained around the hotel until a late hour. Many, notwithstanding it was known the Secretary was tired and wished to retire, pressed around his rooms, and would not depart until they had taken him by the hand. One enthusiastic individual, who seemed to be well known to Mr. SEWARD, rushed into the room, and grasping the old man by the hand, exclaimed: "God bless your old soul! how are you?" Mr. SEWARD replied, "Very well; very well; but what in the world are you doing away out here?" "Helping to build up a new State," the sunburnt man replied.

Mr. SEWARD goes from here to Denver, where he will remain for a day or two, and then return and take the cars for Utah. He will visit all the places of interest along the Union Pacific Railroad, and then sail from San Francisco for China, touching at Alaska to see the new purchase.

Mr. SEWARD was accompanied by his son FREDERICK SEWARD and wife, Mr. WILSON, of the Chicago *Journal,* and wife, Mr. FISK and Colonel EMORY. The Secretary still bears the marks of the assassin's knife, one of his cheeks being much larger than the other, and his neck slightly crooked. Mr. SEWARD, while here, was the recipient of many kind expressions from men of all parties, and seemed much gratified for the good will shown him. One bitter Radical when asked why he paid court to the old statesman, said, "Sir, I was a soldier, and I never shall forget to thank Mr. SEWARD for the able manner in which he managed our State Department while our armies were fighting in the field. He skilfully avoided all foreign complications of our cause, and although it cannot be denied that Mr. SEWARD had made some public mistakes, yet I sincerely believe he has committed as few errors as most men do in the course of a long public life. We all owe him respect for his talents and services." Such is, undoubtedly, the opinion of the mass of the American people.

BEN WADE.

Hon. BEN WADE, accompanied by a large party, including his wife, Senator ROSCOE CONKLING and wife, has gone up the road. Mr. WADE went through quietly, but it leaked out he was coming and quite a crowd collected at the depot to see the "old war-horse." Diligent search was made for him in the cars, but he was not there. He was at last found attentively examining the engine in front of the train and conversing with the engineer as to the management of "such critters." When the staring crowd gathered around him he bluffly said "Going to California, and will be back soon. Ain't some of you fellows going over?" A number of gentlemen introduced themselves, and Mr. WADE asked several to "jump aboard and take a ride," but nobody went, all being too busy in this new country trying to make a fortune to take a pleasure trip so extended. When the whistle blew, Mr. WADE jumped on the engine and departed. He is making an inspection of the Pacific Road, and evidently is inspecting it. When the train is in motion Mr. WADE sits at the door of the rear car and watches the track as if he had lost something valuable and expected every moment to discover it. Sixty miles above here, night coming on, Mr. WADE ordered the train to run on a siding and leave his car until morning, as he was determined to go over the road in daylight. As soon as he could see, a special engine was sent up and attached to his car, and the old fellow, having properly adjusted his spectacles, set sail westward. A number of ladies and journalists accompanied Mr. WADE.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred to Mr. JACOB YOUNG, a moulder, employed at COLEMAN'S Novelty Works, yesterday afternoon. Mr. YOUNG was carrying a ladle of moulten iron from the furnace to the flask, when he tripped and fell backward directly into the ladle of red-hot iron. A fellow-laborer, seeing the accident, ran and lifted him up. His clothes were burned off his back, and the moulten iron ran down his legs as he was raised from the ground, the skin and portions of the flesh peeling off. He was immediately taken to his home in a carriage, and medical aid summoned. With proper treatment it is thought he will recover.—*Rochester Express, June 24.*

THE PEARSALL-CONNOR CASE.

Remarkable Charge to a Grand Jury—Judge Cardozo Endeavors to Explain His Connection with the Persecution of Mrs. Pearsall and Miss O'Connor.

The Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held by direction of the Governor, was opened yesterday, His Honor, Judge CARDOZO, presiding. Thirty of the Grand Jurors summoned answered to their names, out of whom the following gentlemen were selected and sworn: JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, foreman, Hector Armstrong, Elijah T. Brown, Hamilton Bruce, Daniel Bostwick, William Burns, Francis M. Bixby, Edward T. Baker, Butler H. Bixby, William Clarkson, James S. Hennessey, Lawrence D. Kiernan, David M. Koehler, Joseph A. Monheimer, Gilbert Oakley, Charles Smith, John J. Staff, Jr., Frank Squire, Jeremiah N. Tappan, Peter Trainor, Charles N. Van Saun, Benjamin W. Wenberg and Montague Ward.

After the swearing of the Grand Jury, Judge CARDOZO, after a few preliminary remarks, charged them as follows:

I know of but one thing more to which I ought to call your attention as being out of the ordinary class of cases which may be brought to your notice, and therefore requiring special instructions. That is a matter which has been so prominent that doubtless all of you are more or less cognizant of it. It involves a principle of great public importance. I allude, of course, to the running away of Mrs. JOANNA CONNOR and Mrs. JULIA MCGRAW, otherwise called O'Connor, with an infant ward of the Court. What I am about to say to you, gentlemen, I utter solely in the discharge of duty which rests upon me, and which I may not rightfully disregard. Personally I have no feeling in the matter except that of sincere sympathy with the unfortunate and misguided women with whom or whose relatives or the husband or his relatives I never had the slightest acquaintance until the case in respect to the custody of the child introduced them to my judicial notice solely; and but that I know that the supremacy of the law should be vindicated for the protection of all classes of the community, so great is my commiseration for the unhappy mother who, probably, through ill advice has exiled herself from this State, and fled from a Court overflowing with kind sympathy for her wretchedness, and whose only effort was to secure to her, if it properly could in any way be done, the retention of the custody of her child, I should prefer to withdraw the subject from your consideration; but as this may not be without violating my oath of office, let me briefly relate the matter to you. Mrs. JULIA MCGRAW obtained a divorce from her husband for his adultery. They had one child, a little girl, now about 5 years of age. Mrs. MCGRAW was married when she was but 17 years old. She is now about 23. The decree of divorce awarded the custody of the child to the mother. Some time after this the lady forsook the virtuous course of life which she had pursued before and during her marriage; and apprehensive, probably, that that error might deprive her of the society of her daughter, she procured an order of the Court appointing her mother, Mrs. JOANNA CONNOR, the guardian of the child. This was but a nominal change of guardianship, for the mother was still the constant companion of her child, exercising the same control over it that she had previously done. A petition was presented to the Supreme Court by the father, asking that the decree awarding to the mother the custody of the child might be changed, and that the order appointing the grandmother guardian might be revoked. Thereupon an order to show cause why that should not be done, and expressly prohibiting the removal of the child from this State, was granted by Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND. Subsequently the case came before me for hearing, and in open Court, when the mother and grandmother were both present, having the child with them. I stated that if I permitted the child to remain in their custody during the proceedings, it must be understood that she was in the custody of the Court, must not be removed from its jurisdiction, and must be produced whenever the Court required. This notice was only given, since it was merely a declaration of what the law and the guardian's duty demanded as a matter of fairness to the guardian, that she might not be misled. Counsel and all parties assented to this, showing that they perfectly understood it. I am bound here to fully acquit both of the counsel of Mrs. MCGRAW, Messrs. VANDERPOEL and TABB, of having in any way advised or sanctioned her subsequent course. The case proceeded, being conducted with the utmost delicacy and consideration for the feelings of the lady whose character was involved. In the hope that she might reform to the world, so that if she did her frailty should never be known, I refused to permit the evidence to be made public, and, with the concurrence of counsel on both sides, the argument was heard privately. That the matter was subsequently exposed to the public, is the fault of others, not mine. The evidence disclosed that the conduct of Mrs. MCGRAW, and the associations into which she brought the child, were such that neither she nor the grandmother could properly be allowed to retain the guardianship; and yet I thought that very likely the ill conduct of her husband had misled her into the course of depravity on which she had entered, and that therefore she was entitled to much sympathy, and that her lot should be softened as far as possible. My office imposed upon me the duty to protect the child, but also to try to save the young mother, who, I believed, had not become utterly lost to shame. I attempted to accomplish both of these purposes. My heart ached for the mother in her wretchedness, and led me to commit an error against the child, and my conscience will not be satisfied until I have exhausted all means to right the wrong to the little one which I unintentionally committed. On the argument I disposed of the claim of the husband, announcing that under no circumstances would I give the child to the father or to any one in his interest, and that while I could not suffer it to remain under the influences that surrounded it, I should consult the mother's wishes as far as I could reconcile them with the child's interests. In answer to my inquiry, it was stated that the father was indifferent on the subject of religion, and that the mother was born in the Catholic faith. Thereupon I stated that unless the suggestions I should make were complied with, I should place the child in a Catholic institution, and I believe that it is perfectly well known that it always was my intention, if the mother were obdurate, to entrust the child to the guardianship of that most excellent institution, the sisters of which are my friends, the House of the Good Shepherd of this City. At the close of the argument I stated to the mother that I had the greatest sympathy for her, but that my duty would oblige me to deprive her of her child unless she would promise to try to reform. Her testimony had been so truthful, even when it made against herself, that I felt I would be justified in relying on her promise, and my heart was so touched by her distress at the idea of parting from her child, that I determined to concede to her all that I could without absolutely violating my duty. She said that she only hesitated to give the promise because she feared circumstances (which she mentioned, and it is not necessary for me to expose,) might prevent her keeping it. I offered such arguments against the difficulties she suggested as I thought proper, and then adjourned the case to the subsequent Monday afternoon, to enable her to consider the matter, and directing that the child should be then produced. Early on Monday morning I learned by her senior counsel that Mrs. MCGRAW had informed him that she had determined to comply with my advice, and that she would strenuously endeavor to reform, and I felicitated myself that by a mild and gentle course in the performance of my official duty toward an erring woman, the best results would probably ensue, and one who seemed every way qualified to adorn respectable society would be likely to be restored to its circle. Both the counsel and I were deceived. It was a misfortune, but not our fault. The mother and the guardian failed to attend on Monday afternoon, and thinking that possibly some mistake had occurred as to the time, I adjourned the proceedings to the next day, when it transpired that they had taken the child and fled out of the jurisdiction of the Court. I do not mean to comment, gentlemen; I merely give you the narrative. This act of the guardian and the mother was a high misdemeanor, and one which strikes at the very foundation of the administration of law and the preservation of order. If the mandates of the Court can be thus successfully evaded, none—in whatever sphere of life (so that all are equally interested)—can hope to be secured either in their persons or their property. It is for you, gentlemen, to inquire into the matter, and to indict the fugitives for this misdemeanor, so that whenever they can be subjected to the jurisdiction of the Court, the law may be vindicated—not vindictively; it is not necessary that either of them should be harshly treated. It is only necessary that they should submit to the law, and then the law may wisely and safely be mercifully administered to them. I have not hesitated to say from the moment that their flight was known, (and that is still my opinion,) that when they are brought within our jurisdiction, notwithstanding the great folly they have committed, the law will be sufficiently vindicated by constituting the admirable institution I have mentioned the guardian of the child, and that I should and certainly would, in tender consideration for the erring and ill-advised young mother, use my influence with my friends conducting that institution to induce them to allow her to be the companion of her child to whatever extent she pleased; and very possibly through a little association with them, their excellence and kindness would soon win her back to ways which would speedily entitle her to regain the guardianship of the child. I have refrained from saying anything in regard to the sisters of the helpless mother, because whatever faults they may have committed, and however unwisely they may have acted, protracting their imprisonment when a right, simple and proper course on their part could easily and speedily have relieved them, they have submitted to the law, which is all that has ever been required of any of them, and been guided by wiser and better influences than seem to have directed and controlled them at any one time. I learn that they are pursuing such a course as renders it alike unnecessary and improper now to wound their feelings by harsh remarks as to the past. You can now retire gentlemen, and the District-Attorney will lay proper evidence before you.

At the conclusion of the Judge's charge, the Court adjourned until Wednesday morning next.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A communication was read from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the power to widen West-street is vested in the Mayor and Commonalty, and that the resolution of the Common Council to widen the street can be put in force at any time.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the Chair.

Mr. GIBNEY, on behalf of a majority of the Committee appointed to examine the claim of Mr. MCVEANY, Republican, to the seat in the Board now occupied by Mr. CULKIN, Democrat, presented the following report:

That appearance was made on behalf of the claimant, JAMES E. MCVEANY, Esq., by counsel at a regularly appointed meeting of the Committee held in the Chamber of the Board on Thursday, the 24th of June, 1869, whereof notice was given personally to the said MCVEANY; that they were also attended by the sitting member, PETER CULKIN, Esq., and having heard such papers, allegations and proofs as were offered personally, or on behalf of said MCVEANY and said CULKIN the Committee are of the opinion that the claim of the said JAMES E. MCVEANY to the seat now held by PETER CULKIN should be disallowed; that the said PETER CULKIN has been duly elected and has been duly returned to this Board from the Ninth Assembly District, and possesses all the necessary qualifications for such member, and there is no reason to disturb him in his seat, and in accordance with the foregoing conclusions the following resolution is recommended for adoption:

Resolved, That the claim of JAMES E. MCVEANY, Esq., to represent the Ninth Assembly District in this Board, in place of PETER CULKIN, Esq., is hereby disallowed and rejected, and the said PETER CULKIN adjudged to be the member of the Board from the Ninth Assembly District for the current year.

Mr. CREGIER, the Republican member of the Committee, presented a minority report in which he states that he received no notice of the first meeting of the Committee and consequently was not present, and that after due consideration of all the facts of the case he believes Mr. MCVEANY to be fully entitled to his seat, in accordance with the order of the Supreme Court.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved that the minority report be accepted, which motion was lost. The majority report was then adopted by a vote of 15 to 3.

The resolutions from the other Board referring to the death of HENRY J. RAYMOND were read and adopted unanimously.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

ABANDONING A WIFE.

Commencement of the Examination in the Vreeland Case—Denial of the Defendant that He Ever Married the Complainant.

The examination of the case of Mrs. CAROLINE VREELAND against her alleged husband, GEORGE VREELAND, a wealthy and very aged resident of Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., for abandonment, was conducted at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon. Messrs. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER and HENRY C. SHEBLEY appeared for the complainant, and Messrs. LOWERY and BOCKHALTER for the defendant. The particulars of the alleged abandonment, and of the inveiglement of the defendant to this City, and his subsequent arrest, have already been given.

Mrs. VREELAND testified that she was formerly married to RICHARD. L. SHELLEY, but was subsequently divorced from him. She then proceeded to give an account of her marriage with VREELAND. The wedding was celebrated on the 21st of June, 1865, although the marriage certificate was dated the 20th of June. It was performed by Rev. JAMES O. MURRAY, a Presbyterian clergyman, at his house in Lexington-avenue; and was witnessed by Mrs. HARRIET L. JOHNSON, a keeper of a boarding-house in West Twenty-second-street, with whom witness lived; complainant subsequently went with her husband to Boston, and remained there, until the September following, as his wife; he returned with her to this City, and they went to housekeeping in East Seventy-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, which he left to go to New-Jersey for his health; there was one little girl by the marriage, now nearly 4 years old; the defendant was worth between $600,000 and $700,000, if not more.

Mr. VREELAND was subsequently called as witness by the prosecution. He positively denied that he was ever married to the complainant, that he accompanied her in a carriage to the minister's house, or that he had ever introduced her into society as his wife. He also testified that he did not eat the wedding breakfast at Rev. Mr. MURRAY'S residence.

The case was adjourned till Friday afternoon, when some interesting developments are expected.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

Robbery at the Ocean Bank—Heavy Losses to Customers.

A daring and ingenious robbery was committed on Sunday night upon the Ocean Bank, corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, in this City. The institution had leased its entire basement to Mr. WILLIAM OKELL, an exchange broker, whose sign is upon the Greenwich-street side of the building. This contained three apartments, and a fortnight ago, Mr. OKELL sublet one of these to an individual calling himself LEWIS B. COLE, who styled himself an agent of a Chicago Insurance Company, and placed over the door facing Fulton-street a large sign, with the names of "NEWCOMB & O'NEILL" upon it in gold letters. Mr. OKELL saw nothing about his new tenant to excite suspicion. He was polite, moderately sociable, and seemed busy with his ostensible occupation. His description has been suppressed at the request of the Police. Soon after taking possession, he caused to be brought into the office a very extensive mahogany wardrobe, with a series of drawers, which, he said, would be required for his books and papers. After this his business appeared to progress steadily, as usual. The room hired by the man was immediately underneath the back office of the bank, occupied by the President, Mr. D. R. MARTIN. The only guarding the bank obtained was that of a watchman, who paraded the street outside at night, together with that of a colored porter, named PETER GRANT, who closed its doors, and slept far away in the upper story of the building. GRANT closed the bank, as usual, on Saturday night, and at noon on Sunday paid a visit there to see that all was safe. He was satisfied, and left. A few minutes before 6 yesterday morning he again entered, and found a suffocating smell of exploded gunpowder, and a thick atmosphere. On raising a window, to open the iron shutters, he found several thicknesses of oiled silk hanging over it, and several wet cloths, including office coats of the clerks, pendant immediately against the glass. He was alarmed and called a policeman. The two then made a further examination. Every window had been similarly treated. A visit was then made to the safe vault on the same floor. A key of one of the inner vaults was found lying near at hand. A pull by the policeman opened the door. The secret of its combination lock had either been revealed to the openers, or accidentally hit upon. Smoke in the vault was very thick, and, as it exhaled, a quantity of burglars' tools and forced bank boxes of customers were found on the floor and shelves. The next door had been opened by means of its key, which had always hung outside. The same spectacle presented itself in the second vault. A third door, which had been blown open, revealed the inside apartment, in which were two safes, similarly forced, with their contents in disorder. A walk over the floor of the bank finally displayed the means of ingress obtained by the robbers. In a corner, behind a desk, a hole about two feet square had been cut through the floor from the office of the supposed insurance agent below. No saw had been used. The opening had been effected by repeated borings of a large auger. A descent through this hall showed the office in disorder. Ceiling plaster was scattered round; the wardrobe was open and showed several burglars' tools, and upon a table was a quantity of sandwiches, left by the thieves as a part of their sustenance during the prolonged operations of Sunday. Two or three pair of handcuffs also laid around, to be used by the thieves upon any one surprising them. There was also rope for binding such persons. The wardrobe had a panel at each end, into which a man might secrete himself if necessary. Cartridges were likewise found, showing that revolvers were carried by the robbers.

As may be supposed, a most emphatic nervousness was experienced by the bank officers on their arrival yesterday morning. It was fortunately found, however, that but $20,000 had been stolen, chiefly in currency, together with $10,000 in checks, payable to the order of the bank, which, of course, could not be used. From $20,000 to $30,000 in gold coin, with $100,000 in gold certificates, and over $300,000 in Clearing-house certificates and securities, had been left as unavailable. Every package belonging to the bank had been overhauled, but currency, only, was abstracted, with exception of $500 in eagles from the private box of the President. All the tin boxes of customers left for safe keeping had been rifled, but as little currency was in them, Government bonds were taken to a considerable extent. The bank officers have no means of knowing the extent of these losses, nor will the depositors be desirous of injuring their credit by revealing them. They are supposed to be about $300,000. The boxes were placed there entirely at the risk of the owners, and the bank is not in way a sufferer by their misfortune. As a large proportion of the bonds taken were registered, and useless to the thieves, they may be recovered. Mr. OKELL lost $1,200 in currency from his box, and a small amount of gold.

The customers of the Ocean Bank consist largely of wholesale grocers, mrketmen and jobbers of various kinds throughout the neighborhood. News of the robbery was spread at an early hour, and, on the opening of the doors, a heavy run commenced, which was promptly satisfied. The capital of the bank was originally $1,000,000, and it has now a large surplus. The loss of yesterday was therefore trifling. The drawers returned their deposits in the afternoon, upon learning the position of affairs, and the bank was, as has often been the case, a creditor at the Clearing-house at noon. The missing bonds will be found advertised in the TIMES and other leading papers of this morning.

The implements left by the thieves are very complete, leading to an impression on the part of the Police that the robbery was perpetrated by the best bank burglars in the country. It is thought that they are still secreted in the City, intending to escape when the attention of the Police becomes less fixed regarding them. Detectives ELDER and VAUGHN, of the Central Police, have been assigned to the case, and will spare no effort to recover the stolen property and capture the shrewd operators.

Spanish-Cuban Quarrel—Close of the Barber-Shop Difficulty.

The examination in the case of JOSE FERRER DE CONTO, editor of *El Cronista,* was resumed yesterday afternoon before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The editor was accused by LORENZO THOMASELLI, a barber, doing business on Broadway, with entering his shop, and, while tearing down a caricature of himself, displayed on the wall, with threatening the life of the aggrieved barber.

The case yesterday occupied some two hours of the Magistrate's time, but it was managed with such terrible earnestness by the attorneys, and the parties interested gave such frequent and decided evidence of intense feeling in the matter, that the protracted session was by no means devoid of amusement.

The first great question raised was whether the rude wood-cut should be termed a picture or caricature; and notwithstanding its gravity, it ran through the whole examination in an intrusive sort of way, and did not get settled after all. It was established that DE CONTO did enter the barber shop, and did tear down the print; and the disputable points were only as to whether he had threatened THOMASELLI'S life while so doing; he said he did not, and THOMASELLI affirmed the contrary. It was made further to appear that the print was furnished and hung up by FRANCISCO PONTO; and the inference was thrown out that herein originated the recent duel between DE CONTO and PORTO, in which the latter was wounded.

But these main issues occupied very little of the two hours. The chief consumption of time was upon such matters as the value of the little print; whether Queen ISABELLA could be properly characterized as "the defunct Government of Spain," and the whys and wherefores of various other side issues. Finally the case closed with long and earnest speeches from the counsel; and decision was reserved by the Magistrate.

Wrongs of Sewing Women.

On the 22d of June eleven women employed by OAKLEY & SON, of No. 9 Laight-street, manufacturers of clothing, appeared before Marshal TOOKER, and made complaint that they were unable to obtain from OAKLEY & SON the amounts due them for work done, amounting in the aggregate to $160. One of the firm appeared in answer to the charge, and promised to pay one-quarter of the amount due yesterday, but he failed to carry out his promise, giving as an excuse that he had been unable to collect money due him. The Marshal therefore, after lecturing Mr. OAKLEY on the baseness of his conduct in keeping back the wages of his employés, referred the victims to Mrs. BROOKS of the Women's Protective Union, No. 48 Bleecker-street, who will probably instruct the attorney for the Union to commence an action against OAKLEY & SON. The following are the names of the parties victimized and the amounts due them: Lucinda Crawford, $12; Annie McKenzie, $22; Ellen Gordon, $18; Mary Grant, $7; Kate Egan, $18 50; M. Cary, $25 75; Rose Curry, $14; Julia Daly, $8; Mary Quinn, $8; Mary O'Hara, $13 50; Kate Feeny, $19.

Coroners' Cases.

At an early hour yesterday morning, PATRICK RICHARDSON, of No. 133 Avenue C, entered a Belt line at Eighth-street, and remained in his seat when the vehicle reached South Ferry. The conductor attempted to rouse him and discovered that his passenger was dead. The remains of the deceased were subsequently removed to his late residence, where an inquest will be held by Coroner ROLLINS. Death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy.

DAVID F. ALLEN, starter at the Bleecker-street car depot, at Fulton Ferry, was seized with illness early yesterday morning, while on duty, and died in a few minutes. The remains were taken charge of by the Second Ward Police, when Coroner ROLLINS ordered them to be taken to the late residence of deceased, No. 119 Charles-street. Mr. ALLEN was a native of this State, aged 45 years, and intended to visit a Masonic picnic during the day.

Coroner KEENAN failed to hold an inquest yesterday in the case of FREDERICK WETTERGREEN, who died one day last week at No. 219 Fifth-street, from the effects of poison. The reason for the failure was the non-attendance of two jurors. The case was adjourned until Wednesday, and attachments against the delinquents were issued. The contents of the stomach of deceased have been analyzed by Professor CHANDLER, who found cyanide of potassium.

Colored Grammar School No. 1.

Colored Grammar School No. 1, at No. 135 Mulberry-street, held an exhibition yesterday morning of its pupils. The exercises began by singing to the accompaniment of a piano, after which displays of reading, recitation, arithmetic, geography, history and geometry were given. These were interspersed with solo songs and calisthenic displays of clubs, rings and dumb bells. Two comic solos, styled "'Tis a Pie," and the "Grecian Bend," were archly sung by two of the pupils, and excited a due amount of laughter. Messrs. ISAAC BELL, MAGNUS GROSS and WILLIAM E. DURYEA, the Committee on Normal, Evening and Colored Schools, were present, together with many visitors, both colored and white. The only drawback to the entertainment was the great heat of the weather.

Cleaning the Streets.

An arrangement has just been perfected between the Board of Health and the Street Cleaning Department, by which it is promised that our streets will be kept in good condition during the Summer months. Commencing with the 1st prox., the Street Cleaning Department will sweep the entire City twice every week, while the Board of Health will cleanse the filthiest quarters four times a week, removing the garbage and washing and liming the gutters. To do this work the Board has about $10,000, which with strict economy will be all that is required to do it well.

Collision on the Sound—A Vessel Wrecked.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, off Stratford Lightship, during a dense fog, the steamer *Bristol,* Captain CREIGHTON, of the Fall River Line, collided with the bark *G. S. Brown,* (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Captain VALPEY, from New-York for Cow Bay. The bark was struck on the port side, between the fore and mainmasts, cutting her down to the water's edge and through to the main hatch. She immediately listed over and began to fill, when Captain VALPEY and the crew abandoned her, and were taken up by the *Bristol* and brought to this City. The *Bristol* received but slight damage to her stem.

A Female School Teacher Fatally Injured.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while an unknown lady, who is supposed to be a teacher in the Thirteenth-street school, was on board a Weehawken ferry-boat, her dress frightened the horse of S. D. PHELPS, of Englewood, when the brute knocked her down. Before the unfortunate lady could rise from the deck the plunging horse kicked her on the head, rendering her insensible. The Police removed the victim to St. Luke's Hospital, where the house surgeon pronounced her injuries to be of a fatal character.

Mysterious Disappearance.

STEPHEN POWER, who arrived last Wednesday by the steamship *Helvetia* from Ireland, and who belonged to No. 72 Eldridge-street, left there at 6:30 on Thursday evening, and has not since been seen by his relatives. His sister, Mrs. HANNAH FLYNN, residing there, is desirous of hearing news of him. He was a short, thick-set man of forty-five, having a bald head, slightly furnished with black hair. He had small black side-whiskers, a cast in one of his eyes, and was dressed entirely in black, with a round cap of the same color. His mind was rather weak.

The Bunker Stabbing Affray—Death of the Victim.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon FRANK BUNKER, the man who was stabbed on Friday night in his saloon at No. 65 West Houston-street by one JOHN HASTINGS, as already reported, died at his residence from the effects of the injuries sustained. An inquest will be held to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Adjourned to Wednesday, June 30, at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J., in General Term Room—Court Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
14—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Byrne.	32—Baxins vs. Bildersee.
19—Pistor vs. Brandutt.	37—Towle vs. Remsen et al.
20—Pistor vs. Marshall, impleaded.	42—McSorley vs. McSorley et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
299—Jewett vs. Cooper et al	172—Elliott vs. Wood et al.
209—Gilman vs. McLellan et al.	173—Minnesota Cent. R. R. Co. vs. Morgan et al.
318—Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Co. et al.	174—Vanderveer vs. Kent et al.
169—Sackett vs. Havens.	175—Coggeshall, Receiver, vs. Orcutt et al.
170—Same vs. Same.	176—Kirkpatrick vs. Fay.
170½—Consall vs. Hauptman et al.	177—Kahn vs. Considine et al.
171—Mindenhall vs. Klinck	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
23—Gessell vs. Gessell.	183—Trust vs. Trust.
79—Kinsman vs. Cumington.	191—In matter New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
82—Kirby vs. Harris.	190—Hunt vs. Cahie.
86—Mowry vs. Dambmann.	202—Davison vs. Granniss.
179—Hirsch vs. Yowsky.	209—National Bank of N. H. vs. Havemeyer.
180—In matter app. Common Council P. in rel. to opening St. Nicholas-avenue.	210—Gerlach vs. Noonan.
	220—Atwood vs. Kelly.

Call No. 238—Hustis vs. Williams.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3211—Liddle vs. Barrett.	3322—Cropsey vs. Turner.
3293—Strauss vs. Brown.	3331—Anderson vs. Johnson.
3301—Freeman vs. Vail.	3332—Chase vs. Woolf.
3189—Shipman vs. Fife.	3333—Linke vs. Hughes.
——Palmer vs. Richmond Mfg. Iron Co.	3334—Fischer vs. Whitehead.
3108—Klein vs. Gebhardt.	3335—Selling vs. Ashmun.
3286—Crowell vs. Crispen.	3336—Nelson vs. Wolff.
3317—Duffy vs. Stone.	3337—Weiss vs. Bochen.
3318—Mallon vs. Hagan.	3338—Shaw vs. Clark.
3317—Britton vs. Britten.	3339—Smith vs. Manhattan Hoising Machine Company.
3319—Henry vs. Barron.	3340—Krausy vs. Peifer.
3320—Simmons vs. Fiedler.	346—Wheeler vs. Graham.
3321—Smith vs. Valentine.	3349—Ryer vs. Raney.
3326—Newton vs. Quintard.	
3327—Glock vs. Jacobs.	
3328—Goeller vs. Stegmiller.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder J. K. Hackett.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Chas. Pell, forgery.	Richard Ackley, grand larceny.
Joseph Hayes, rape.	5—August Supple.
James Brooks, rape.	
Wm. Mainley, false pretences.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 28.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Tweed, Jr., Receiver, &c., vs. Baker et al.; The Same vs. The Same; Ingersoll vs. Jaudon et al., for a Receiver; Mudge et al. vs. Liebenstein, &c.; granted without costs. Oliver vs. Dayton; granted on payment of costs. Miller vs. Mills, &c.; Dryer vs. Dryer; on payment of $10 costs of motion and one day's referee's fees, the cause to proceed on two days' notice before the referee.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Hall vs. Nolan; costs to abide the event. Ruckman vs. Van Valer; costs to abide the event. Archer et al. vs. Lineman.

Kreitz vs. Frost; default opened on payment of $10 costs.

Chandler et al. vs. Edwards; exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

Burrill vs. Boardman; memoranda for counsel.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Harriet S. Allen vs. George A. Allen; custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff.

Walter J. Collins vs. Sarah E. Collins; report confirmed and divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 28.

By Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

Roberts vs. Dillon; judgment reversed.

Hall vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; judgment affirmed.

Brinckerhoff vs. The Board of Education for the City of New-York and the school officers of the Nineteenth Ward, impleaded, with the Mayor, &c., of New-York et al.; judgment affirmed.

McLain vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; judgment affirmed.

Charles Walker vs. The Walsingham Gold and Silver Company; judgment affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 26.

By Judge McCunn.

Marshal vs. Palmer; order referring back to N. Jarvis.

Schwartz vs. Levy; order vacating judgment.

Gilbert vs. Rogers; orders dismissing complaints.

Murphy vs. Tallman; default opened on condition that defendant go to a reference on short notice.

Blue vs. Benton; motion to discharge from arrest denied, but bail reduced to $100.

Leland vs. Williams, Jr.; motion for a permanent injunction, and also for a receiver granted.

Bagnisky vs. Attenham; motion to mark judgment satisfied granted with costs.

Nolan vs. Trevor; motion for new trial denied with costs.

Lambert vs. Leland; judgment for plaintiff, giving the party holding the second mortgage the right to redeem.

Purdy vs. Abbatt; motion for a stay denied, with costs.

Towers vs. Entres, &c.; motion for a new trial, under the statute, granted upon payment of costs of this action.

Butler vs. Anthoney; motion to refer granted; Andrew J. Smith, Esq., referee.

Carter vs. Clark; motion to dismiss complaint granted. See opinion with Clerk of Special Term.

Gunning vs. Reed; motion to dismiss proceedings after judgment.

Central National Bank vs. Nicholson; motion to place cause on short calendar granted, unless party consent to refer; in that case action referred to A. J. Smith, Esq.

Youngs vs. Kent; motion granted.

Perechold vs. Englert; motion to refer granted; D. H. Harrington, referee.

Spohler vs. Dwyer; order appointed; T. J. Barr, receiver.

Eastman vs. O'Roberts; motion denied with costs.

Douglas vs. Dyer; motion denied.

Austin vs. David, impleaded; motion to open default denied unless defendant consent to go to referee; if so, Hon. William Hoffman is made referee.

Brown vs. Miller; motion to open default granted on terms, such terms to be settled by me.

Beers vs. Beers; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Barrsch vs. Mullen; motion to amend answer allowed.

Carter vs. Clark; motion to punish for contempt is denied; reference must be ordered to examine witnesses. It appears that the person sought to be examined is a delicate female. I therefore order a reference to D. H. Haurahan to take the proof required, and to proceed if necessary to the witness' house.

Strauss vs. Cohen; motion to discharge order of arrest granted; see opinion with Clerk at Special Term.

Elias vs. Wedinger; motion to discharge order of arrest granted; see opinion with Clerk at Special Term.

Lloyd vs. McKinley; motion granted on condition.

Kingsburry vs. Coates; motion denied unless the defendants consent to a reference and take short notice of hearing; money in hands of Trust Co. to be paid to plaintiff; order to be settled.

De Lavalette vs. Fisk, Jr.; Same vs. Lloyd; motions to refer granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 28.

By Judge Brady.

Livingston vs. Cowles; preliminary objection overruled.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INSURANCE—NOTICE OF LOSS.

Francis M. Clement et al. vs. *The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.*—This action was tried before the Court without a jury. It was brought on a policy of insurance issued by the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., to A. H. Cardozo & Co., "on account of whom it may concern," for the sum of $15,600, on the 8th of August, 1867, on fifty-two hogsheads of tobacco, lost or not lost, valued at $300 per hogshead, on transportation by steamer and railroad from Dycusburg, Ky., to New-York, being the property described in a bill of lading therefor, dated July 22, 1867. The tobacco belonged to the plaintiffs, who resided at or near Dycusburg. On the 22d of July, 1867, they placed it in charge of one McCoy, at Dycusburg, who by a written and printed agreement then signed by him, in the shape of a receipt or bill of lading, and in which he described himself as contracting agent, contracted to deliver it at New-York to A. H. Cardozo & Co. The tobacco was shipped by McCoy at Dycusburg for Paducah, where it was shipped on a steamboat called the *Mary Erwin,* to be carried up the Ohio River to Cincinnati. The bill of lading was forwarded from Dycusburg by the plaintiffs to A. H. Cardozo & Co. at New-York, and was received by them on the 2d of August. The insurance was effected at New-York on the 8th of August. The *Mary Erwin* struck a log or snag in trying to back off from a reef on which she had grounded on the 1st of August, about forty miles west of Cincinnati, and sank. The tobacco in question was submerged and damaged by water. It was rescued and taken to Cincinnati and sold there at auction, under the direction of an average adjuster, and netted the sum of $812 11. The defendants set up as a defence that A. H. Cardozo & Co. were advised of the loss of the tobacco before they procured the insurance by a letter written and mailed by McCoy, at Cincinnati, on the 5th of August, addressed to A. H. Cardozo & Co., at New-York, and they introduced evidence to prove the fact that a letter written by McCoy at the same time to R. L. Maitland & Co., of New-York, informing them of the loss of some property of theirs on the *Mary Erwin,* was received by them at New-York as early as the 8th of August. They gave, also, evidence as to the regularity of the mail communication between Cincinnati and New-York, and the fact that a letter mailed at Cincinnati for New-York on the 5th of August ought to have reached New-York in due course not later than the 7th of August, and relied upon these facts to induce the conclusion that A. H. Cardozo & Co. must have received the letter. No copy of the letter was put in evidence. The defendants also claimed that as McCoy had notice in Cincinnati as early as the 5th of August of the loss of the tobacco; and as he was the agent of the plaintiffs to transport it to New-York, and as they had put it in his custody, to be retained therein at least till it reached Cincinnati, he was bound to communicate notice of the loss to Cardozo & Co. by a telegraphic dispatch; that whether he did or did not communicate with Cardozo & Co. by writing to them, he was advised by the face of the receipt, bill of lading or contract which he entered into at Dycusburg, that the tobacco was to be forwarded to Cardozo & Co. at New-York, and that he was bound immediately on hearing of the loss to adopt the most speedy means of communication known to the commercial world for imparting information of the loss to the consignees, in order to guard against a possibility of their effecting an insurance after the loss had happened, and that in this way notice to McCoy became in law notice to Cardozo & Co. In support of this view the case of Proudfoot vs. Montefiore, 2 Eng. Law Rep. Q. B., 511, was cited.

Held by the Court—That the defence that Cardozo & Co. had notice of the loss before they effected the insurance was not satisfactorily made out. That the evidence relied upon to establish that fact being entirely circumstantial, is not sufficient as against the positive denial by the members of the firm when examined on that point. That the burden of showing that such a letter was sent, as well as that it was received was on the defendants, and that they had failed to make out either point. As to the second defence, founded on the agency of McCoy. That the case cited was undoubtedly on its facts properly decided, but that no such state of facts exists in this case; that McCoy was not the agent of the plaintiffs for any purpose connected with procuring insurance on the tobacco. That hence, in accordance with the doctrine held by the Supreme Court in General Interest Insurance Company vs. Ruggles, (12 Wheat., 408,) a knowledge of the loss on the part of McCoy would not affect the plaintiffs and vitiate the policy. That McCoy was merely an agent to solicit shipments of property, and that his agency or his implied legal obligation through the plaintiffs to the underwriters was not of such nature as to make his failure to communicate by telegraph to the plaintiffs operate as a vitiation of the policy.

Decree for the plaintiffs for $16,543 57, as of the 9th of June, 1869.

For the plaintiffs, E. W. Stoughton; for the defendants, Scudder & Carter.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Albert F. Lincoln, plaintiff in error, vs. *Horace B. Claflin et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 28.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD—MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Artemas B. Johnson vs. Colonel Emmons Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment.—This motion came before the Court on an application to make permanent a preliminary injunction made by Judge Clerke several days ago, whereby Colonel Clark is restrained from approving the expulsion of the plaintiff from the Fourth Company of the Seventh Regiment for absence from drill.

Mr. Geo. W. Wingate appeared for the motion, and argued that the plaintiff having been transferred into the fifth company before the expulsion, and having since remained therein, could not be expelled by the fourth company. That the expulsion was void, not being in accordance with the company by-laws; that it being disapproved by Colonel Clark and Adjutant-General Marvin, it became *res adjudicata,* and that the new Adjutant-General, whatever power he might have had to pardon or to mitigate punishment imposed by his predecessor, had no power to review or question an exercise of judicial discretion on his part, and

hence could not review the sentence after it had been disapproved. Also, that the power of the company to expel for absence from duty had been taken away by the recent amendments of the State Legislature and by general orders from Albany, the penalty now being not expulsion, but retention after enlistment; that the penalty imposed by law being a fine, no company had a right to add any further punishment, and finally that membership in the National Guard is a "franchise" and the Courts have a right to enjoin any attempt to take it away.

Mr. John Fowler, Jr., appeared for the defendant, and argued that the plaintiff had not been regularly transferred at the time of his expulsion, and that the same was in strict accordance with the by-laws of the company; that the disapproval of the defendant had been only conditional, and based upon certain orders from headquarters, and that upon their abrogation he was free to approve of the company's action; that the whole affair was one entirely of military discretion, and that the Courts had no jurisdiction to intervene in the matter.

The Court stated that the questions were novel and the law doubtful; that the expulsion having been for offences committed prior to any alleged transfer, it was questionable whether the right to punish them by expulsion did not still continue. That he would therefore deny the motion, staying, however, all proceedings by the defendant, so as to enable the plaintiff to appeal to the General Term without prejudice to his rights.

Geo. W. Wingate, for motion; John Lowler, Jr., opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 28.

Before Judge McCunn.

BREACH OF PROMISE—VACATING ORDER OF ARREST.

Sarah Strauss vs. Daniel Cohen.—The plaintiff, a comely-looking woman of 24 years, sued the defendant, a youth of the age of about seventeen, for damages to the amount of $5,000 for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. Plaintiff alleged in her affidavit, that believing that defendant would marry her, she yielded to his seductive blandishments and fell a prey to him. Plaintiff's counsel procured an order of arrest in the case and the young man was arrested and held in default of $3,000 bail. The case now came before the Court on motion to vacate the order of arrest. Defendant's counsel, J. H. Cornell, Esq., moved to dismiss, on the grounds that, no complaint being served, there was no allegation of special damages, and that, in the affidavit on which the order was granted, no allegation was set up that an action had been commenced.

After argument, the Court granted the motion to vacate the order and discharged the prisoner, with $10 costs of motion.

J. H. Cornell, Esq., for the motion; Runkle & Engelhardt, Esqs., opposed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

On Saturday last the Marshal's officers arrested three men named Robert Henning, Vincent G. Lorenso and George Primsine, who were charged with counterfeiting $5 bills on the Jewett City National Bank. Nearly $400 worth of fraudulent money was found in their possession by Deputy Marshal Crowley, together with several counterfeiters' implements. Henning was captured at Mott Haven, which is represented to be the headquarters of the gang. Lorenzo, who is a barber by occupation, was arrested at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The trio were jointly committed.

LOTTERY DEALERS CHEATING THE GOVERNMENT.

A large number of lottery dealers who were recently arrested on a charge of not paying the special tax required by the revenue act, were present for examination, but owing to the absence of witnesses, their cases were remanded till Wednesday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

A VISIT FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

Shortly after the opening of the Court a visit was made by General B. F. Butler, accompanied by Judge Barnard. He remained only a short time.

ASSAILED WITH LIME.

Adam Eisenheimer was fined $10 for having thrown a large quantity of slaked lime on the head and face of Mrs. Caroline Schumann, of No. 323 Fifth-street, in May last. It is alleged that there was sulphate of copperas mixed with the lime, which the prisoner emphatically denied. The injuries of the woman having proved less serious than was first expected, she consented to request that a slight punishment should be imposed on her assailant.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Sweeney, who was arrested on the 15th inst. on a charge of having assaulted and stabbed John Dugan in Mott-street, was arraigned yesterday. Dugan has been in the hospital, and appeared in the Court yesterday for the first time. Sergeant Charles McDonald, of the Sixth Precinct, testified that he saw the prisoner struggling with the complainant, and heard some one cry out "I'm stabbed." He had then arrested Sweeney and sent the wounded man to the hospital. The Magistrate held the accused for trial, and sent the complainant to the House of Detention.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.

John B. Hess, mate on board the steamer *Raritan*, at Pier No. 6 North River, detected Peter Brown, one of the deck hands, yesterday morning, in the act of lowering a bag over the side to a man in a small boat. Hess searched the forecastle and discovered an empty tea chest. He therefore caused Brown's arrest for the larceny, and the Magistrate held him for trial.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

BURGLARY BY A BOY.

A boy named Charles Hart was committed for trial for having stolen $43 worth of clothing, the property of George H. Hawkins, of No. 219 Second-avenue. He was detected in the act of climbing over the fence into a vacant lot in Thirteenth-street, in company with another boy, named John O'Neill, and on being arrested by Officer Little, of the Seventeenth Precinct, the clothing was found in his possession.

EXCISE CASES.

Hinnick or Henry Bosch, of No. 514 Water-street, was complained of by Officer Wm. A. Lines for having sold a glass of ale on Sunday. A similar charge was made against Archibald McQuail, of No. 13 Catharine-slip, by Officer Edward Newman, of the Seventh Precinct. Both men were held to answer.

Officer Charles Wilson brought in Peter Gilroy for being engaged in selling liquor in East Twelfth-street without a license. The prisoner was reprimanded and discharged.

A VICIOUS SON.

Mrs. Emeline Ivers appeared against her son, Chas. Ivers, charging him with disorderly conduct and with causing her a good deal of trouble and anxiety. At her request he was committed to the care of the Juvenile Association.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 28, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62.	117	50 Adams Ex.	63¾
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62,	122⅛	300 do.	64
10,000 do.	122	100 do.	64¼
10,000 do. ...b3	122	100 Wells Fargo	32¾
20,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '64, s3	117	5 Amer. M. U. Ex.	43
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	117⅛	200 do. ...bet. call	44
20,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65. new	115⅝	300 U. S. Ex.	75
		100 do.	75⅛
30,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119⅞	30 Mer. Union Ex.	15¼
		300 N. Y. Cen. ...c	197⅛
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67 c	119⅞	500 do. ...b3	197⅜
100,000 do.	119⅝	100 do. ...s60	197¼
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108	500 do.	197⅛
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅝	200 do. ...s3	197⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x c.	62⅛	1200 do.	197⅛
20,000 do.	63	400 Hud. R.	166
5,000 Tenn. 6s. new	58⅜	200 do.	166⅛
5,000 do.	58⅛	200 do.	166⅜
10,000 do.	58	400 do.	166⅝
10,000 do. ...s60	57¾	100 Harlem R. ...s60	144⅛
10,000 do.	57⅞	100 do.	145⅛
30,000 do.	57¾	200 do.	145¼
10,000 do.	57⅝	100 Nor. & Wor., x d	105
1,000 Va. St. 6s, x c.	58	400 Reading	98⅜
1,000 Vir. St. 6s, new	62⅛	400 do.	98¼
11,000 N. C. St. 6s	59⅛	200 do. ...b5	98⅜
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	54⅛	300 do. ...b30	98⅜
1,000 do.	54⅜	100 Lake S. & Mch. S. c	107⅛
500 do.	54⅜	2800 do.	107⅜
12,000 S. C. St. 6s, new	71	500 Clev. & Pitts.	102
30,000 do.	71⅛	500 do.	101⅞
10,000 La. 6s. Lev. B.	68	800 Chi. & N. W.	82⅝
1,000 Ala. St. 8s, B.	98	100 do.	82⅛
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	95⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	95⅝
3,000 Erie 5th M.	75⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	118⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st.	91⅛	100 do.	118⅛
2,000 T. & W. Equip. B	76	50 do.	119
5,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88	87½	25 do.	119⅜
3,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	77	100 Mil. & St. P.	76⅛
3,000 Chic. & Alt. In. Bds.	93	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅜
		100 do. ...b3	86⅜
		300 do. ...c	86
9,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	84⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C. ..b3	157
10 Manhattan Gas	250	30 Chi. & Alton	160⅛
100 West. U. T. ...b30	39⅛	100 do.	161⅛
100 Quick. Mining Co.	16	150 do.	162
100 Pacific Mail	88⅛	350 N. J. C. R.	105
400 do.	88⅛	62 Morris & Essex	90
200 do.	88⅜	200 Col. C., C. & Ind. B	73⅛
100 do. ...b3	88⅜	200 H. & St. Jo.	120
1200 do.	88⅛	350 Del., L. & W. x d.	113
1100 do.	88⅞	100 Dub. & S. C.	106
400 do.	89		

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121⅛	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	119⅞
4,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62.	121⅛	5,000 do.	119¾
5,000 U.S. 5-20 R. '64	117	11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	118¾
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '64.	117⅛	13,000 do.	118⅛
30,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	106	24,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119⅝
28,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119⅝	155,000 do. ...b3	120
		76,500 do.	120
75,500 do.	120	2,500 U.S. 5-20 R., '67.	116⅞
110,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40. C	108⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 N.Y. St. B. L., R.	106⅛	1000 Reading	97⅞
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s. x c.	62	200 L. Shore & M. So.	107¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	58⅛	1000 do.	107⅛
3,000 do.	58	50 do.	107¼
5,000 do.	57¾	400 Clev. & Pitts.	101⅜
7,000 do. ...bet. call	57⅛	300 N. J. Central	105
10,000 N. C. St. 6s.	59½	800 Chic. & N. W.	81⅞
20,000 do.	59⅛	300 do.	81⅜
2,500 N.C. St. 6s, new	54½	100 Chi. & R. I.	118⅛
4,000 So. Car. 6s,	71⅛	100 do. ...b3	118⅜
2,000 La. 6s Lev B.	68	50 do.	118¾
14,000 Mo. St. 6s.	91	100 Mil. & St. P.	76⅛
100 Adams Express	64⅛	300 do.	76
200 do.	64⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
200 West. U. T.	38⅛	200 H. & S. J.	120
100 Mariposa Pf. ..b c	16⅛	100 do.	119⅛
500 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	44	50 H. & St. J. R. Pr. bet. call	120
100 do.	44⅛		
100 U. S. Ex.	75	100 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
800 New-York Cen.	197⅛	100 do. ...bet. call	33⅛
100 do.	197⅛	100 Dub. & S. C.	106
500 do. ...b3	197⅛		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200 W. Un. Tel.	39	100 Pacific Mail	89⅛
100 do.	39⅛	100 do.	89⅛
20 Hud. R. R.	167⅛	100 do. ...b3	89⅛
100 do.	167⅜	200 Chic. & N. W.	82⅛
200 Reading	98⅛	200 do.	82⅛
200 do. ...b3	98⅛	100 Rock Island	118⅛
100 Mich. So.	108⅛	100 do.	119
100 do.	108⅛		

MONDAY, June 28—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 137⅜@137½@137⅝@137⅛@137¼ ₱ cent., closing about the same as on Saturday. At noon the Treasury Office sold $1,000,000 on sealed proposals, amounting, in the aggregate, to $2,550,000. The awards were $950,000 to Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., at 137.45 up to 137.54 ₱ cent., and $50,000 to Messrs. KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & Co., at 137.51 ₱ cent. These figures were very close upon the market at the hour, but the subsequent sales, owing to an unfavorable turn in Money after 1 o'clock, and to the dullness in Exchange, were a fraction cheaper. The Stock Brokers appear to have presumed too largely upon the 7 ₱ cent. rate for Money, on call, so current on Saturday, and although considerable sums were loaned at this rate through the forenoon, it was soon after difficult to borrow at 10 ₱ cent., (or 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest,) and the demand was so sharp at one time that a consideration of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. was paid to carry over stocks until to-morrow. At the very close the Commission fell to a sixteenth of one ₱ cent. The Public Funds were in fairly active request at all the Boards of the Exchange, although the volume of transactions is far less than in July, 1868, and February, 1869, movement. The 10-40s were a fraction stiffer than on Saturday, and the 5-20s ⅛ ₱ cent. lower. The State Bonds were also active; the Tennessees, new, fell back to 57¾@57½ ₱ cent. The North Carolinas were ⅛@1 ₱ cent. cheaper. The Virginias and Louisianas steady. In Foreign Bills the Bankers were disposed to concede ⅛@3-16ths of 1 ₱ cent. from the highest terms at the close of last week. London, 109½ 60 days; 110¼@⅜ short sight. The market reported dull for the Bremen and Southampton steamer sailing to-morrow.

The Railway market opened with increased buoyancy at the morning Boards, and was even stronger after the adjournment up to 1 o'clock. New-York Central was sold as high as 198½, and Hudson River 167¼; Michigan Southern 108¼, and the other Western Stocks in about the same proportion as compared with Saturday's sales. When the sudden turn in money was made known, the sales of these Stocks were run down from 1 to 1½, and in some instances 2 ₱ cent., and the general look of the market at 3 o'clock was decidedly bearish. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¼	122
United States 5-20s of 1867	120	119⅞
American Gold Coin	137¼	137¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	59	57½
Virginia Bonds, old	58	58
Missouri Bonds	92	91½
North Carolina Bonds, new	55	54¼
New-York Central	196½	196¼
Reading Railway	98¼	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅞	117⅞
Northwest Common	82⅝	80¼
Northwest Preferred	95⅝	94⅝
Michigan Southern	107¼	106⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	156⅜	156
Cleveland and Pittsburg	101½	100½
Pacific Mail Company	87½	87½
St. Paul Preferred	86¼	86
St. Paul Common	76¼	74¾
Toledo and Wabash	73⅝	72¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33	32⅞
Mariposa Preferred	17	16½
Hudson River	165⅝	165¾
Louisiana Levee 6s	68	68

The sudden change in Money from 7 ₱ cent. Currency interest to 7 ₱ cent. Gold and a commission to carry over Stocks a single day is not received on the Street as altogether rational. There would seem to have been some extra efforts made to place the rates on demand loan as dear as possible, for effect upon the Railway speculation.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	116¾	5-20 coup., n. i. '65	119⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	117	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	122	10-40 reg	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	117⅛	10-40 coup	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅛	6s Currency	106

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds, '70	102	Louisiana 6s	72
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	102	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	67½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	California 7s	133
Ill. War Loan	102	Connecticut 6s	101
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	Alabama 5s	62
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	62¾	Alabama 8s	97¾
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	57⅝	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Virginia 6s, ex coup	58	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
Virginia 6s, new bds	62	N. Y. 7s Canal Ln, '70	100
Georgia 6s	84	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	94	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102
North Carolina 6s	59½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	54⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102
Missouri 6s	91⅝	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102
Mo., H. & St. Jo.	92½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Market	126
Merchants'	127	Nassau	105
Mechanics'	136	Shoe and Leather	121½
America	141	Continental	102
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	116
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Commonwealth	118
National	112	Park	153
Seventh Ward	115	Central National	111
State of New-York	106	Ninth National	110½
Commerce	128	Oriental	150
American Exchange	113½	Gold Exchange	140
Bank of the Republic	120	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109
Metropolitan	137		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Morris & Essex 1 M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867	90	Morris & Essex 2d M.	95½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	89	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	89	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	98	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1889	91	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	88	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	74½	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	96
H. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869-70	101	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
H. R. 7's 2d M., S. F. '85	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Harlem 1st M.	100	Chi. & Alton 1 M.	100
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	93	Chic. & Alton In.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	120	Ohio & Miss. 1 M.	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Dub. & Sioux C 1 M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	76	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	104½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	93
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	Mil. & St. P. I & M. D	89
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	89
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F	81¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Gt. West'n 1st M., '68	102	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	84½
Gt. West'n 1st M., '88	87	Col., Chi & Ind. 2d M	80
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	77	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	84½
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	78½	Tol. Peoria & W. W. D.	84
Gal. & Chi. Extended	100	Central Pacific Bonds	103
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101	Western Union Bonds	87½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,057,236; total payments, $2,642,895; balance, $87,223,450. The receipts include for Customs, $303,000; for Gold Notes, $855,000.

The Fort Wayne Company will pay their Quarterly Dividend of 2½ ₱ cent. on the 16th of July, and the transfer books will close on the 6th of July, to reopen on the 17th.

The Manhattan Savings Bank will pay Interest to its Depositers for 6 months on the 19th of July at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The Phenix National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₱ cent.

There was much interest manifested on the Street this morning, and among the Banks in the Ocean Bank robbery—in its extent and particulars. The first wild rumor placed the total amount involved at two millions. This Afternoon the amount is brought down to $250,000, for part of which the Bank is not responsible to private parties who left their securities in the vault. On another page our reporters have furnished the latest as well as earliest details of this daring burglary.

The following was the condition of the Ocean National Bank, as reported to the Department on the 19th June. We condense the figures from the advertised Statement of that date:

Loans and discounts		$2,009,772
United States bonds at washington		910,000
Other stocks and mortgages		251,101
Real estate		176,178
Gold notes and coin		86,426
Greenbacks	$276,869	
Greenback certificates	465,000—	741,869
Cash items and premiums		79,812
Bank notes and fractional currency		22,262
Miscellaneous		34,468
Total		$4,315,888
Circulation		$797,199
Deposits	$1,506,952	
Less Clearing-house	196,711—	1,310,241
Due to banks	$1,101,648	
Due from banks	110,568—	991,080
Miscellaneous		3,623—3,102,143
Assets over liabilities		$1,213,745
Capital	$1,000,000	
Undivided profits	213,745—	$1,213,745

The Pacific Bank, of which the late WILLIAM TILDEN and Mr. JACOB CAMPBELL, then Cashier, but now President, were the founders, has recently withdrawn from the National system, to reorganize as a local Bank. The last National report of June 19 to the Department at Washington contains only the following figures, (as in liquidation:)

Loans and discounts	$108,700
United States bonds to secure circulation	150,000
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	14,000
Banking-house	100,000
Three per cent. certificates	200,000
Total	$572,700
Capital stock paid in	$422,700
Surplus fund	15,025
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	134,975
Total	$572,700

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of six ₱ cent. We recently noticed the change in the Presidency of the Company. The complimentary correspondence between the Directory and the retiring President appears elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment.

$1,000 5-20s of 1862, yielding $80 per annum, if sold at present price, will buy $1,250 Lake Superior 7s, paying $87 50 per annum—*an increase of 45 per cent. in actual gold income.*

Parties buying now at 96 and accrued interest in currency have the advantage of the Gold Coupon, due July 1, reducing actual cost of the bonds below 95.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-street.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 28, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	47	Pork, bbls	15
Cotton, bales	1,457	Beef, pkgs	312
Eggs, bbls	1,465	Cut Meats, pkgs	25
Flour, bbls	15,157	Lard, pkgs	100
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Butter, pkgs	2,793
Wheat, bushels	33,179	Cheese, pkgs	3,550
Corn, bushels	116,758	Tallow, pkgs	62
Rye, bushels	3,925	Whisky, bbls	295
Oats, bushels	35,727	Wool, bales	392
Beans, bushels	198	Rice, pkgs	162
Hemp, bales	37	Tobacco, hhds	834
Hops, bales	418	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,587
Hides, No.	1,353	Peanuts, bags	243
Leather, sides	19,351	Beeswax, pkgs	5
Oil, Lard, bbls	33	Stearine, tcs	8
Spirits Turp., bbls	137	Oil Cake, pkgs	308
Tar, bbls	200	Copper, bbls	31
Resin, bbls	4,428	Copper, cakes	159
Petroleum, ref., bbls	1,733		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Leif*, for Oporto—5,925 bushels Wheat, 635 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Ferdinand*, for Gloucester—20,415 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Amyos*, for Cork—46,140 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and nominally $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in some request, and sales have been reported since our last of 790 bags by the *Wanderer*, and 582 bags by the *Contest*, on private terms. Of Laguayra, some 1,456 bags were also reported sold, in hand, on private terms. No change of moment has been noted in prices. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¾c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18¾c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14¼c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been remarkably active, the demand having been mainly from spinners and speculators, though there has been some export inquiry. Prices have again advanced sharply, closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,151 bales, (of which 92 bales were to arrive,) including 2,603 bales to spinners, 3,143 bales to speculators, and 405 bales to shippers. Also, 100 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, December delivery, at 26c.; 100 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, January delivery, at 25¼c.; and 100 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, October delivery; 100 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, December or January delivery; 200 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, December delivery, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	28 @—	28¼@—	28½@—	28¾@—
Good Ordinary	30½@—	30¾@—	31 @—	31¼@—
Low Middling	33 @33¼	33¼@33½	33½@33¾	33¾@34
Middling	34 @34¼	34¼@34½	34½@34¾	34¾@35

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,457
Receipts last week	13,403
Receipts preceding week	7,019
Receipts since Jan. 1	323,166
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	648,282
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Jan. 1	168,907
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	352,641
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	25,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,265,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,311,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,395,000
Exports same time last year	1,671,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	98,090
Estimated stock same time last year	107,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate demand and quoted again off 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,450 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 10@$6 40, good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 40@$6 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,450 bbls. Low Extras for export at $6 20@$6 35 for State, and $6 90@$6 15 for Western ₱ bbl. The first receipt of Plants' Mills, best St. Louis Extra, made from New Wheat, was acknowledged by Messrs. LEWIS, ROBERTS & CO. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@$5 50
Extra State	6 10@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	5 90@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 75@12 00

Southern Flour is in limited demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 875 bbls. at $6 40@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in very moderate request at $6 40@$9 for extras; Oregon at $8 25@$8 75 ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 400 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in fair request at $4 25@$6 45 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cornmeal continues inactive at $4@$4 35 for Western, $4@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 375 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in better supply, and more freely dealt in by export buyers, but at lower prices. Winter Wheat has been very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 125,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 68@$1 75; Red Western at $1 46@$1 52½; No. 1 Spring at $1 42@$1 45, chiefly $1 45; No. 2 Spring at $1 35; and White California at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less freely offered, and quoted firmer, on a fair business; but it closes less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 62½c.@77¼c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 78c.@90c. for heated to very choice New Mixed Western, by canal; 84c.@92c. for New Mixed Western, received by rail; 85c.@87½c. for Kiln-dried; 85c.@92c. for White; 91c.@93c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in light supply and more demand at from $1 27@$1 30 in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. Barley and Malt nominal. Oats have been less sought after at firmer but irregular prices; sales 49,000 bushels Western at 77c.@78c., closing with sellers at 77½c. afloat, and 75½c. in store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, have been 635 bbls. Flour, and 5,925 bushels Wheat for Oporto; 20,415 bushels Wheat for Gloucester, and 46,140 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Friday and noon on Saturday covered 21 loads of Wheat, 18 of Lumber, 10 of Corn, 9 of Coal, and 1 each of Flour, Salt, Staves and Oil. The following is the list of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., June 25, 1869:

Lumber and Shingles—L. A. Card, Buffalo; G. W. Reynolds, Oswego; Dan Bardes, Oswego; Spirits of the North, Buffalo; Matt Roe, Oswego; T. J. Harwick, Oswego; Andrew Martin, Oswego; Albert Anderson, Olean; W. A. Railing, Oswego; Toronto, Oswego; Wm. W. Wimmitt, Buffalo; Hattie Pearl, Buffalo; C. C. Warner, Oswego; Pluto, Buffalo; F. W. Leonard, Buffalo; C. H. Quackenbush, Buffalo; Sam Scott, Oswego; Alida M. Conon, Rome.

Wheat—W. Wintera, Buffalo; Nora, Oswego; John Meyers, Buffalo; E. J. Hawley, Buffalo; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Lucy Dunn, Buffalo; A. R. Gray, Buffalo; James Van Buren, Buffalo; Chas. Bates, Buffalo; Minnie Flinn, Buffalo; Emma Petrie, Buffalo; Dr. Peter Failing, Buffalo; Meteor, Buffalo; W. L. Gilbert, Buffalo; Geo. Jemison, Rome; Wm. Barr, Buffalo; Ericsson, Buffalo; Billy Clark, Oswego; Geo. Seymour, Oswego; H. S. Hebord, Buffalo.

Corn—H. B. Littlefield, Buffalo; E. Martin, Buffalo; Kitty Colver, Buffalo; Kate Rappleye, Buffalo; Robt. E. Sherlock, Buffalo; Carrie, Buffalo; Trinces, Buffalo; Eddy Traver, Buffalo; H. Barhydt, Buffalo; W. J. Patterson, Buffalo.

Staves—Frank, Buffalo.

Coal—W. O. Brown, Buffalo; Frank Smith, Geneva; James Elwell, Geneva; Mary E. Judd, Buffalo; John Clair, Geneva; Major Anderson, Geneva; General Herkimer, Buffalo; W. B. Taylor, Buffalo.

Oil—Frank A. Van Buren, Buffalo.

Flour, &c.—Geo. Jemison, Rome; Billy Clark, Oswego.

Rye—Billy Clark, Oswego.

Mixed—Grace Ward, Rome."

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	475,422	Barley	168
Corn	219,632	Malt	87,254
Oats	235,831	Peas	35,414
Rye	62,621		

HAY—North River Bale Hay is in demand and steady at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 85c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, chiefly for export at full prices, including American at 6c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 8c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 418 bales; export clearances, none.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet, but quoted steady as follows: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c., Cuba at 35c.@75c., New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	38c.@42c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	49c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	55c.@65c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@73c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been rather more inquiry for Spirits Turpentine, but, under free offerings, prices have been quoted weak, on the basis of 41½c.@42c., chiefly 41¼c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 380 bbls., all told. The receipts were 137 bbls. No exports. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine or in Tar. The receipts of the latter were 200 bbls. Resin has been slow of sale at barely steady rates, based on $2 25@$2 30 for Common to Strained ₱ 280 lbs., at which about 1,370 bbls. were placed. In the better grades no important movements were noted. The receipts of Resin reached 4,428 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41½c.@43c., chiefly at 41¼c.@42c. ₱ gallon for merchantable; Crude at $3 87½@$4 06¼; Resin at $2 22½@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 20; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request at uniform prices, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 12½@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $1 98@$2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 04, chiefly at $1 02@$1 04, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 75c.@80c.; Olive at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market showed no remarkable activity. The main call in both New-York and Philadelphia seemed to have been for Refined Oil, for June delivery, especially at Philadelphia, to provide for maturing contracts, which inquiry led to a sharp rise in the price. Crude, in bulk, was in fair request, generally on the basis of 17c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of some 2,400 bbls. Barreled was quoted at 22½c. ₱ gallon; but no sales of moment transpired. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 691 bbls. arrived. No exports. Empty barrels for Crude Oil were quoted steady at $2 10 each. Refined Oil was generally held above the views of buyers at 32½c. for Standard White, here, and 33c. and upward for do. deliverable at Philadelphia, balance of this month, but these high claims operated against active dealings. There were some regular offers by shippers in this market of more than 31c.@31¼c., while on Philadelphia speculative account and for June delivery there as much as 32c. was bid for Standard White, ₱ gallon. The reported sales here were 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for present delivery, at 32c., and 500 bbls. do., for July delivery, at 32½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia there were sales reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White for June delivery, at 31¼c.@31¾c., though, during the late afternoon, there were speculative bids mentioned of 32c., and, in one or two instances, 32¼c.@32½c., near the close, ₱ gallon, with but little disposition evinced by sellers to name a price which they would accept; 1,500 bbls. do., July delivery, at 32¼c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., August delivery, at 33c. ₱ gallon. The current quotation for Standard White, delivered through the last four months of the year, both at New-York and Philadelphia, was 33½c. ₱ gallon. There were 1,733 bbls. Refined Oil received here, and 3,071 bbls. Refined Oil at Philadelphia. There was rather more inquiry for Standard White and Prime White in cases, and the current quotations were 39c. and 39½c. respectively, ₱ gallon. Empty barrels for Refined Oil were quoted at $2 35 each. Naphtha was quoted at 10c., in barrels, and 17c., in cans, ₱ gallon, but no considerable dealings were reported. The Antwerp quotation for Refined Oil was 49¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, yet not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $32 12½@$32 37, closing at about $32 25 for New Mess; $31 87@$32 for Old Mess; $28 37@$29 for Prime Mess, and $26@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats continue in demand and firm. Sales have been reported of 150 packages at 13½c.@14¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 17c.@18¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in moderate demand at previous rates. Sales 195 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¾c.@17c. ₱ lb. Lard is quiet and weak in price; sales have been reported since our last of 430 tierces and barrels at 17c.@20¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¼c.@17¾c. for City, and 19¼c.@19½c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 135 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess, at $26@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $20@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales, 110 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese are in very moderate demand.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	35c.@38c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	32c.@35c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	31c.@33c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	35c.@37c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	32c.@36c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	33c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	25c.@29c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb	20c.@23c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb	18c.@18¼c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	16c.@17¼c.
Factories, common, ₱ lb	9c.@15c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	6c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	17c.@17¼c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	14c.@16c.

RICE—There was rather more call for both Carolina and East India at steady rates.

SUGARS—A very moderate business was noted in raw Sugars, with no change of moment in prices. Sales were reported of 835 hhds. Cuba, part at 11¼c.@11¾c., but including 688 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12¼c.; very good to prime do. at 12⅜c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15¼c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in light demand, at from 13¼c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20¼c., chiefly at 19¼c.@19¾c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted heavy at 98c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 95 bbls., in lots, against receipts of 295 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, but quoted generally strong as to rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton, by sail, at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 33,500 bushels Wheat, at 8¼d. by sail and 9d. by steamer, ₱ bushel; 10,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s., with 1,000 boxes Bacon and 190 tcs. Lard at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 1,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 9d. ₱ bushel; and a North-German ship, with a general cargo, at £1,400. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 2,500 quarters Wheat at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Rotterdam, 800 bbls., Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and 40 tons Dye Woods at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Stettin, a Norwegian bark, with 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street.

Third—For building a sewer in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue; also, the west side of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to a point distant one hundred and fifty-one feet northerly therefrom.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to E. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY. } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1869.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, (NOS. 127 AND 129 MERCER-ST.,) NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE MANY ACCIDENTS OCCURRING at this season of the year from carelessness in handling fireworks, induces the Board to caution the public against the risks, especially from their use by children. No dealer who has not applied for a permit of this Board, and complied with the precautions imposed, is allowed to sell them without liability to prosecution. It is hoped that all good citizens will be vigilant in aiding to protect the public from danger of conflagration. By order of the Board.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets, and between Second and Fourth avenues.

Second—For building sewers in Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey, in Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand, in Monroe-street between Jackson and Corlears, and in Cherry-street between Corlears and East streets.

Third—For building sewers in Sixth and Seventh avenues between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and in Seventh-avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Second-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-fifth-street; also both sides of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-third-street; also the north side of Eighty-ninth-street and both sides of Ninetieth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-first-street from Second to Third-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets from Second to Fourth-avenue; also the south side of Ninety-fourth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey streets; also both sides of Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the southerly side of East Broadway between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the northerly side of Madison between Scammel and Jackson streets; also the southerly side of Grand-street from East Broadway to Henry-street; also the westerly side of Jackson-street from Madison to Henry-street; also both sides of Monroe-street from Jackson to Corlears-street; also both sides of Cherry-street from Corlears-street to East-street.

Third—Both sides of Sixth-avenue and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-second-street, and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to E. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY. } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 68th-st., from the 8th-av. to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on 68th-st., in the City of New-York, between the 4th-av. and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of said 68th-st., half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, JR.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
comprising the
ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the annual list of valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, in the Metropolitan Savings Bank Building, corner of Seventh-street and Third-avenue, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from this date until and including the 30th day of June, 1869, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The said list contains the taxes upon incomes of the year 1868, the taxes upon carriages, billiard tables, plate and gold watches for the year ending March 1, 1870, and the special taxes upon business, trades and professions for the year ending April 30, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, State of New-York.

All checks presented in payment of taxes must be certified.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 5, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 45 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated April 5, 1869.

MARY L. BUCKLIN,
FREDERICK C. FARLEY, } Administrators.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of June, 1869.

je22-law3wT* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES McCULLOUGH and HALLAM, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1869.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—An order to show cause having been heretofore made herein on the 5th day of May, 1869, and the same having been duly served on James McCullough above named, who has appeared and filed his answer to said petition, now on reading, and filing proofs that the debtor Hallam above named cannot be found in this district, and that he has no known place of residence therein, and that he cannot be found in Boston, and that his place of residence in Boston cannot be found, and that he cannot be found or his place of residence be ascertained, and that in consequence thereof the petition and order to show cause in this matter cannot be served on him otherwise than by publication. And on filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition herein, it is ordered that the said Hallam do appear before this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Hallam, by publishing this order on the 29th of June and on the 6th and 13th of July, 1869, in the New-York *Daily Times* and the *Commercial Advertiser*.

And it is further ordered that this order is made without prejudice to proceedings had upon the service on said McCullough.

Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the [L. S.] City of New-York, in said District, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

A true copy from the original on file.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

G. A. SEIXAS, solicitor for petitioning creditors, No. 254 Broadway. je29-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CAMP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry Camp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of March, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je22-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD H. LADD, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward H. Ladd, of Union County, New-Jersey, carrying on business in New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, June 10, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. HARNEY, HENRY HARNEY and GEORGE T. ARLEDGE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1869.

ASA STEVENS, Assignee,
je22-law3wTu* No. 78 Wooster-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM H. COVERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abram H. Covert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je22-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KERR, WATSON B. FARR and THOMAS M. ISETT, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Watson B. Farr and John Kerr, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, and against the estate of Thomas M. Isett, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Watson B. Farr and John Kerr, copartners of said Isett, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, at No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.
je29-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS M. KELLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Francis M. Kelley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je15-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. NIVER, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry M. Niver, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of June, 1869.

je15-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. LADD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward H. Ladd, of Union County, New-Jersey, carrying on business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1869.

je15-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRAVES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of July, A. D., 1869, at 12 M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 25th day of June, A. D. 1869.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
No. 160 Fulton-st., N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

BUHL NEAR AFFENTHAL,

(Grand Duchy of Baden,)

Self-grown, pure, rich AFFENTHAL RED WINE, 1865 and 1864, known for its beneficial effects to health, particularly for debility, and complaints of stomach; also recommended for chlorosis, superior to any other red wine; in boxes of 24 bottles.

PRICE:

1865 at 42 xr. per bottle, including bottle, } taking 36 xr.
1864 at 36 xr. per bottle, including bottle. } 50 bottles 30 xr.

In barrels still cheaper.

FRANZ NIEDHAMMER,
Proprietor of Wineyards.

I also recommend my self-grown, pure WHITE WINES, and genuine CHERRY WATER, of the Black Forest Valleys, at moderate prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as laundress, who understands washing and ironing and fluting perfectly; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at the house of her last employer, 109 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has six years' City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 133 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; no objection to country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 353 7th-av., near 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent baker; or will do general housework in a small family in City or country; good references. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress; willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by an American Protestant woman, in the country; willing to assist with children; can give the best of reference. Call or address for two days SEAMSTRESS, Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 60 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French woman as nurse and first-class seamstress; speaks no English; good references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as seamstress and the other as waitress; the best of reference. Can be seen at their present employer's, at No. 343 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; can give eight years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 222 West 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A PROTestant girl, for the Summer, as first-class waitress; the best of references given by her present employer. Apply at No. 165 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do up-stair work and help with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE situations for two excellent girls—one as laundress; no objection to the country; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 44 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, WELL recommended girls, situations; one as a first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by an American Protestant, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on the machine. Can be seen at No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; country preferred; best of City reference. Address No. 217 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 265 1st-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; no objection to assist in washing; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 244 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as professed cook; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 265 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chambermaid and waitress. Apply at her present employer's No. 421 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young German woman as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser. Call at No. 303 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER, WITH first-class City references, wishes engagements by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; is a good fitter. Address DRESSMAKER, Union-square Post Office.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNtry in want of good servants in each and every station of household work, can be supplied at once at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 100 4th-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family, and will assist with the washing; has no objections to the country for the Summer months; has the best City reference from where she has lived for four years, and leaves on account of their going to Europe. Call at No. 587 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress, or to assist to do chamberwork in a small family; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 36 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in light chamberwork; has no objection to the country; has City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 East 56th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and reliable woman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse; can take the entire care of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK FOR A hotel, boarding-house or private family, either as meat or pastry or both, by a respectable, sober and steady woman, about 30; she thoroughly understands her business; City or country. Call at No. 229 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., (new No. 335,) situations for a number of first-class cooks, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, &c., in private families, summer houses, hotels, &c., in City and country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; have the best of references from last place. Call at No. 425 East 18th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GIRL WOULD like to go to California with a family; would be willing to pay half of her own passage, or by making some arrangements would pay the whole; can come well recommended. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 420 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good baker; thoroughly understands her business and has unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, ice creams, jellies, &c.; best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, competent and reliable, a situation as housekeeper, or to attend an invalid, or would take charge of one or two children. Address D. F. WILLMAN, Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL as chambermaid or waitress in the City or country; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 118 East 8th-st., near 1st-av., on first floor.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUAtion by an American girl as general houseworker or plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker a few more customers, to go out by the day or week; City reference. Inquire in the store No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED.—A RELIABLE PERSON, OF 15 years' experience in chronic diseases, 12 in one family she refers to, wishes the care of an invalid. Address Mrs. JONES, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO PROCURE SITUations for her cook and waitress; both good girls. Inquire at No. 44 West 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Englishman aged 34; will be at liberty to engage on the 1st of July; married; no incumbrance; can take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising cattle, draining and farming in all its branches; his wife will take charge of the dairy and poultry; will go to any part of the country; good reference from last employer. Address W. B., Garrison's Post Office New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable man, single, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country, and care of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address P. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man of sober, steady habits; thoroughly understands his business; can give undoubted City and country reference as to honesty and sobriety and capabilities; will be found willing and obliging. Address W. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROFESsional man, a situation as gardener, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; he understands landscape gardening in all its various departments; married, without family. Address M. W., Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man, single; several years' experience in all the branches in the old country; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 19 West 28th-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swissman, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; no objection to the country; good City references. Address A. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at private stable No. 138 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Scotchman of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself generally useful on gentleman's place; best City reference. Address P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is a protestant; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. S., No. 30 East 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man who fully understands the business in all its branches, and the laying out of new grounds, &c. Address J. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class groom, and a good, careful driver, in City or country; willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class groom and coachman; will make himself useful otherwise; country preferred; first-class late references. Address T. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman in the country; best of reference can be given. Address C. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man; well recommended from last employer; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, WAITER, 127 Amity-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

OBSERVE THIS.—PARTIES NOT REquiring the constant services of a book-keeper can have their books written up and accounts posted at a moderate charge by addressing ADVERTISER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FREE LABOR BUREAU AND INtelligence Office, Department of Public Charities and Corrections.

JAMES BOWEN, ISAAC BELL,
OWEN W. BRENNAN, JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

HELP WANTED.

200 men for brick-yard, $28 per month and board.
50 men for farms, $20 to 25 per month and board.
35 men for ditching, $45 per month.
100 females for general housework, $10 to $15 per month.

Persons can be supplied (free of charge) with cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and general houseworkers. Plimpton's Building, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., near 3d-av. G. M. LOSEE, Superintendent.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SEAMSTRESSes, nurses, ladies' maids, experienced waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, tidy young girls as nurses, waitresses, chambermaids; excellent situations ready, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.; new No. 335.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st., excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, first-class cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and girls for general housework, for City and country.

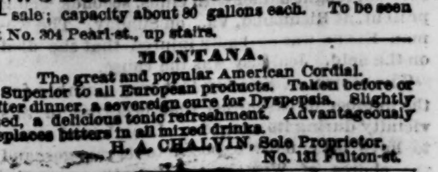
WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR OUR wholesale carpet department. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A young man as assistant book-keeper. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating age and reference, B. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED.—CAN MAKE $15 PER day selling the Blake Chair Spring. Send for circulars. G. K. GOODWIN, Magic Comb Co., No. 612 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO take charge of a baby. Apply at No. 26 Bond-st., from 9 to 6 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.



TWO DOUBLE GLUET KETLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MONTANA.

The great and popular American Cordial. Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner, a sovereign cure for Dyspepsia. Slightly iced, a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, No. 131 Fulton-st.

PEACE JUBILEE REGISTER.—ALL persons who attended the Peace Jubilee in Boston, and who wish to secure a copy of the PEACE JUBILEE REGISTER, with their own name and place of residence recorded as an attendant at the Great National Peace Festival, are requested to inclose ten cents, with name and address, to the PEACE JUBILEE REGISTER, Kingston, Mass.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Principal character by Miss Ludlie Western.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
DORA. Principal characters by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vandenhoff, Miss Price and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HOOSEY DOOSEY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CORALLINE. Leading characters by Miss Effie Germon, Mr. G. Becket and the Lauri troupe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NICK OF THE WOODS, &c. Leading character by Mr. H. Whalley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WANDERING JEW. Leading character by Mr. E. Eddy. Large collection of Curiosities.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—THE PEACE JUBILEE.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
Astor place, corner 8th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES FROM ALASKA.

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Five copies..... 12
Ten copies..... 18

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

HENRI ROCHEFORT, of *La Lanterne* fame in France, has been found guilty of illegally introducing his journal into the country, and has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, a fine of 3,000f., the forfeiture of his rights as a citizen for three years to vote or sit in the Corps Legislatif.

NAPOLEON visited the City of Beauvais on Sunday, and was enthusiastically received. He made two speeches, one in response to an address from the Mayor, and the other in reply to an address from the Bishop. He told the former that the prosperity of the city was due to the good order that had prevailed in France for the last eighteen years, and he assured the latter that if his prayers were heard "religion would be honored by a happy people and France would be great and prosperous."

An earnest effort is making in Ireland to obtain the release of Fenian prisoners from British prisons. Large meetings were held in Cork, Limerick, Ennis, Mullingar and Drogheda, on Sunday, and speeches were made and resolutions were passed advocating and demanding the immediate release of these prisoners.

An earthquake shock was felt at Bologna, Italy, yesterday.

The printers of Amsterdam have struck for higher wages and less hours of labor.

A battalion of soldiers in Barcelona have refused to take the oath prescribed by the Spanish Cortes.

The French Corps Legislatif was opened yesterday. In the absence of the Emperor, M. ROUHER, Minister of State, made the opening address.

CUBA.

The New Captain-General arrived at Havana yesterday, with a force of nine hundred regulars. The volunteers formally received him at the landing. Dispatches received in Washington by prominent Cubans state that the collisions are of almost daily occurrence in the Cinco Villas District, where the Spaniards have been concentrating. The Spanish army is suffering intensely from the cholera and yellow fever. The Cubans have taken Palmedas and captured all the provisions and arms stored there. The expedition which landed at Nuevas Grandes succeeded in joining the main body of the Cuban army with but little difficulty. The sailing of the *Quaker City* for the island from this City has been authoritatively contradicted. The filibusters were outwitted on Saturday evening by the Captain of the steamer *Catharine Whiting*, which was intended to convey them to their destination. She was taken in the Bay by a revenue cutter.

GENERAL.

The new ocean cable is coming along famously. Sunday evening seven hundred and seventy-five knots had been paid out by the *Great Eastern*, and the steamer was six hundred and ninety-seven knots from Brest. It is expected that the Island of St. Pierre will be reached some time early next week. Here the *Great Eastern* will drop the line and it will be taken up by the steamers *Scanderia* and *Chiltern* and carried to Duxbury, Mass. It is predicted that the shore end will be laid on the 1st of August.

Three men named WILEY, ALLEY and ECHISON have been on trial at Greensburg, Decatur County, Md., the past week, for the murder of one WOODWARD, in October last, during a fight at a political "jollification" meeting in Milford, Md. WILEY has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and ALLEY to the penitentiary for two years. And in the case of ECHISON *nolle prosequi* has been entered.

Judge DRUMMOND, of Chicago, has decided that express companies have the right to forward letters accompanying consignments in unstamped envelopes. The case in which the decision was given was that of the Post Office Department against the United States Express, to recover the penalty prescribed by law for the alleged forwarding of mailable matter not inclosed in stamped envelopes.

A collision occurred on the Susquehanna Railroad, on Sunday, between a train of platform cars loaded with ties and a cattle train from Cincinnati, at a point between Colliers and Maryland, Otsego County, and the locomotive of each train and three cattle cars were badly smashed. The engineers and firemen saved themselves by jumping from the engines.

JULIA GIBBS and ELLEN WOODSON, both colored, fought a duel with clubs, seconds being present, at Richmond, Va., on Sunday. The woman ELLEN was so badly injured that she died on the field. Jealousy was the cause.

The storm of Sunday last was notable for the number of casualties that occurred in this vicinity during its progress. Long Island seems to have been most exposed to its ravages, and the shores of Westchester County upon the Sound. Two sloops were wrecked and three seamen lost; at Rockaway the guests of a hotel were thrown to the floor in the parlor in which they were assembled, and a gentleman from this City, caught on the beach, was struck by lightning and killed; and in many parts of Westchester County oxen were killed, trees uprooted, and other damage done. In Philadelphia there was quite a tornado.

A serious quarrel has arisen between the oystermen of Connecticut and Long Island, relative to the right to plant oysters in Huntington Bay. The Long Islanders contend that Connecticut does not own a foot of land in Huntington, or pay a cent of tax, yet by threats and force she has monopolized the oyster beds. The authorities have not yet taken any action in the matter.

The Canadians are to celebrate hereafter every year the 1st of July as "Dominion Day."

A Mrs. PHILLIPS, of Wilmington, Vt., is in jail, awaiting trial, in September, for firing a pistol at ALSON Z. WILDER, recently, in the course of a quarrel growing out of the latter's attempt to take away a horse which had been pledged him as security for a bad debt.

ALBERT WATERMAN, President of the Firemen's Insurance Company at Providence, R. I., died suddenly in his bed on Sunday night.

The wheat crop has nearly all been gathered in Maryland, and by the end of this week little will be left standing. Our exchanges speak of the yield as excellent.

Mr. SAMUEL C. FORD, of Philadelphia, has offered as a free gift a tract of land of not less than ten acres, at Olney, Twenty-second Ward, of that city, on the Second-street turnpike, for the buildings of Pennsylvania.

In the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, all signs of the strike have disappeared. The Delaware and Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Westmoreland Companies' men still stay out. A great number have obtained employment at other coal works, and many have gone to work building railroads. The resumption of work throughout the entire coal region has not been as general as previously reported.

A meeting of the members of the Library Company, of Philadelphia, will be held at noon to-day, at the library, to take action on the bequest of Dr. RUSH.

A collision occurred in the Sound early yesterday morning, off Stratford Light, during a dense fog, between the steamer *Bristol*, of the Fall River line, bound for this City, and the bark *G. S. Brown*, of Yarmouth, N. S., for Cow Bay. The bark was cut up and sunk, but the steamer sustained only trifling damage. The Captain and crew were taken up by the *Bristol* and brought to this City.

A heavy robbery was discovered yesterday morning at the Ocean Bank, which had taken place during the previous night. The vault had been forced open and a large amount of currency and Government bonds taken from the boxes deposited by customers. The loss of the bank was but $20,000.

Testimony was taken yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court in the case of GEORGE VREELAND, a wealthy resident of Greenville, N.J., who is charged with having abandoned his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE VREELAND, for several months.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday adopted the report of its Committee in favor of refusing Mr. MCVEANY's claim to a seat in the Board. The resolutions of the other Board, referring to the death of HENRY J. RAYMOND, were adopted unanimously.

At the Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held yesterday, Judge CARDOZO delivered an elaborate charge to the Grand Jury, devoted chiefly to the O'Connor-Pearsall case. He asks an indictment against Mrs. MCGRAW, and enters into a long vindication of his judicial action in relation to the case.

Hon. DEMAS BARNES delivered an address last evening, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on the "Great Bridge" which is to connect New-York and Brooklyn.

The College of St. Francis Xavier held its nineteenth annual Commencement last evening. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY presided.

The Woman's Suffrage Association held a meeting last evening in Bloomingdale, at which delegates were elected to the Saratoga Convention from the Ninth Congressional District.

Colored Grammar School No. 1, at No. 135 Mulberry-street, gave an exhibition yesterday.

Transactions in beef cattle yesterday were rather dull, with prices about at the figures of last week. The top prices were 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb. net weight for the best cattle. Most of the sales were made at about 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Good steers were sold for 13c.@14c. in many instances. The poorest lots, when mingled with some good cattle, were all sold at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Calves are heavy, and selling moderately at 10c. @11½c. ₱ lb. for the best. There is more tone in the sheep market, with prices unchanged from last week's quotations. Prices range from 4c.@ 7c. ₱ lb live weight. Very few sheep were sold for over 6c. ₱ lb. Only a small proportion of the droves found a ready sale. Large numbers were worth not over 4c. ₱ lb. Lambs, 9c.@12c. ₱ lb. live weight. Swine are heavy, with prices moderately firm at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. for prime corn-fed dressed hogs. Live 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

The Administration and the Republican Party in Southern States.

In three of the States which are at present the scene of much political activity, the Republican Party is divided. Virginia, Tennessee and Texas exhibit, respectively, a contest between the supporters of a conciliatory policy and the advocates of proscription. WALKER and WELLS in Virginia; SENTER and STOKES in Tennessee; HAMILTON and DAVIS in Texas. All are Republicans; all have, in one way or another, a valid title to Republican support. But in each State the two candidates are sustained by different sections of the party—the main ground of difference being the policy to be pursued toward the class hitherto opposed to reconstruction and the party that enacted it. WALKER, SENTER and HAMILTON are, each in his State, as clearly entitled to be ranked as Republican candidates as their opponents, Messrs. WELLS, STOKES and DAVIS. The former may boast as properly as the others of the support of active, consistent and influential members of the party; and their individual position in relation to the party is not changed by the fact that their more liberal and more moderate views commend them to the favor of a large number of Democrats, who are prepared in good faith to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Reconstruction acts in connection with restoration to the Union.

The canvass in each of these States is marked by some peculiarities. The Virginia candidates alone are regular in the sense of having been duly nominated by Conventions. In the elements of regularity and the conditions of party fealty WALKER is not inferior to WELLS. His position is morally strengthened, moreover, by the fact that since his nomination on a platform favorable to the expurgation from the Constitution of the proposed disfranchising and disability clauses, WELLS, who was nominated on a proscriptive platform, has announced himself a convert to what, in the first instance, was a distinctive feature of the Walker creed. On this issue, if WELLS is sincere, there is no essential difference between himself and WALKER. Again, in Tennessee, neither candidate can claim the benefit of a regular nomination. Both SENTER and STOKES are self-nominated. The Convention which was called to make a nomination broke up in a row, and, in a party sense, neither of the candidates has any superiority over the other. They are separated, however, by a broad line on the subject of proscription. SENTER, with BROWNLOW at his back, and with CARL SCHURZ applauding BROWNLOW, has declared himself desirous of removing as speedily as possible the evidences of the proscriptive policy which has done so much to embitter the politics of Tennessee. In this respect the Senter section of the party holds the position taken by the Chicago Convention when it adopted the resolution introduced by CARL SCHURZ. STOKES, on the contrary, opposes any general measure of enfranchisement, and attempts to manufacture his quota of political capital out of the fact that the Democrats, instead of nominating a candidate, intend to help the Republicans who support SENTER. Yet, again, in Texas irregularity mars the claims of the only candidate who can pretend to have been nominated. HAMILTON put himself forward on a platform not unlike that of SENTER and WALKER. DAVIS, the opponent of HAMILTON, was nominated by a Convention, but a Convention that represented very imperfectly the Republicans of the State. *Flake's Galveston Bulletin*, a journal conspicuous for the courage and consistency of its loyalty, describes the aspect of the Texan canvass thus:

"We find two tickets in the field, one of which is self-nominated, the other nominated by an unrepresenting Convention. In one respect these gentlemen are alike—the loyal people of the State have nominated neither."

DAVIS, however, urges as an objection to HAMILTON, that, like SENTER and WALKER, his tolerant views have won over to him a certain amount of Democratic support.

From a Republican stand-point, the platforms on which WALKER, SENTER and HAMILTON stand are unobjectionable. They harmonize with the Chicago platform, and with the known desires and purposes of General GRANT, as evinced in his last communication to Congress. The Tennessee canvass has an aspect different from that of the two other States. It has nothing to do with reconstruction *per se*, but it has much to do with the harsh results of the method which events rendered necessary for bringing the State back into the Union. And it is due to SENTER to note the fact, that in advocating enfranchisement, he simply pursues the course which a powerful Republican element, led by the St. Louis *Democrat*, proposes to take in Missouri, and which a similar element, encouraged by Mr. GREELEY, proposes to adopt in West Virginia. To represent this element, whether in Tennessee or Missouri or West Virginia, as dubious in its party relations, is to sacrifice truth to a very paltry partisanship.

Judged by their attitude on the reconstruction question, the section of the party which nominated WALKER, and the section which supports HAMILTON, are unassailable. They are severally anxious for the restoration of Virginia and Texas on the basis laid down by Congress. They are prepared to comply with every requirement of the law. They recognize the Fifteenth Amendment as a necessary supplement to reconstruction, and will ratify it before seeking readmission. They sustain the policy of the Administration of General GRANT, and rely greatly upon the strength which is incident to concurrence with his views. They differ from the Republicans championed by Messrs. WELLS and DAVIS only in uniting universal amnesty with universal suffrage. And the same dividing line will probably appear in Mississippi, where a Republican split is apparently inevitable. The differences are of course unfortunate. But they do not imply criminality on either side, nor do they afford to either the slightest pretext, in equity, for attempting to read the other out of the party. WALKER is as good a Republican as WELLS—SENTER as STOKES; and nothing can be gained by acting on the opposite supposition.

For many reasons the efforts that are being made at Washington to involve the Administration in a contest between two sections of the party are to be deprecated. If it were possible, by the legitimate exercise of Government influence, to heal the breach in Tennessee or Texas, and reunite the party on a platform in accordance with General GRANT's proclaimed opinions, we should deem the object worthy of energetic and persistent effort. But STOKES is as much an obstacle to party unity in Tennessee as SENTER; DAVIS blocks the path to unity in Texas as completely as HAMILTON. As between either of these contestants, then, the Administration cannot be properly asked to interfere. It ought not to be called upon to interfere against its own policy, of which in Tennessee SENTER is in the main a representative, and with which in Virginia WALKER is identified; nor can it with propriety exert itself to defeat STOKES or DAVIS or WELLS, who are the candidates of a powerful body of Republicans. The matter belongs to the party in the States concerned, and to its patriotism and intelligence the final decision should be left. The men who visit Washington to solicit a snap judgment in their favor are only adding to the mischief.

Close Communication Between New-York and Brooklyn.

Hon. DEMAS BARNES, in his address to the people of Brooklyn on the subject of the proposed bridge over East River, said some very sensible things about the mutual necessities of New-York and Brooklyn, and said them, too, in very forcible language. Among the most striking of these statements was the one showing that while the centre of New-York trade is annually going northward, the efforts of Brooklyn are solely toward communication with the southern part of the City. New-York merchants and Brooklyn purchasers, with like culpable indifference, permit ferry and stage corporations to keep them separated by unnecessary miles of distance and precious hours of time without the slightest reason. The proposed bridge is advocated by Mr. BARNES as one means of bringing Brooklyn buyers and metropolitan merchants in closer communication; but he recognizes this as only one of many methods of producing this desirable result. We have before urged the necessity of a ferry from Brooklyn to the upper landings on the New-York side; and Mr. BARNES' whole speech in advocacy of the bridge is a repetition of these arguments. There is little hope that the Union Ferry Company will make the desired improvements in their routes until legislative enactment or rival companies shall compel it. But is there not reason to hope that some enterprising private company may see the fortune to be made in establishing means of communication between Brooklyn and upper New-York, and forthwith furnish the same? Any of the several craft which gain a precarious living by making daily excursions to the Fishing Banks can, during the Summer months, make a handsomer return by running hourly between South or Hamilton Ferries and the Grand and Twenty-third-street Ferries on the New-York side. Will not some of them try the experiment? It would prove to a regular ferry line a better route than either the Staten Island, Coney Island or Catharine Ferries.

British Comment on the Alabama Question.

Elsewhere in this morning's issue will be found a very noteworthy letter from a well-known British publicist, in reply to the speech of Mr. SUMNER on the *Alabama* Claims Convention. It professes to be, and we see no reason to doubt that it is, "the practical view of the subject taken by upright men in Great Britain, who desire to act justly;" and it is precisely from that class of men that the analogous class of Americans are desirous to hear.

According to "Britannicus," it is now "very generally admitted that the Americans have a real grievance against us as respects the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers," which grievance will be settled by paying, in money, "any fair compensation for actual damage done to American trade, if such damage could be assessed by fair arbitration."

This is indeed a practical and a candid statement, but "Britannicus," having made it, straightway forgets, in the argument which he builds up from it, that no such proposition has ever been *officially* made by the British Government. It may be true as a fact that "it is now very generally admitted that the Americans have a real grievance against Great Britain as respects the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers," but no such admission have *we* ever heard anything about, from those who alone have authority to make it, namely, the British Government. On the contrary, that Government has denied for years, and uniformly, that any such "real grievance" exists. There is not a line of the sort just spoken of in the diplomatic correspondence of the Foreign Office, whether conducted by RUSSELL, STANLEY or CLARENDON. There is not a line in any protocol, or any proposition for settlement yet made, implying that admission. On the other hand, there are hundreds, we might almost say thousands, of pages written exclusively to show that no such "real grievance" exists. While appreciating the feeling of "Britannicus," and the class of Englishmen he represents, we must say that his first efforts ought to be directed toward making that a practical and efficient official *fact* which he now gives us as opinion—in other words, that his first field for persuasion is with his own countrymen, and not with ours. When he sets his own Government in the right, *even as he understands it*, we predict that he will find no trouble with ours.

In the next place, "Britannicus" contrasts to our disadvantage the "large concessions" of his Government with American popular bitterness and exaction. But when were those "concessions" made? And when did that spirit of exaction spring up? Soon after the *Alabama* damages had accrued, notice thereof was formally presented to Her Majesty's Government, with demand for reparation. No attention was paid to this official presentation for more than a year; and when Mr. ADAMS again, by direction, called notice to it, the very "concession" now made was refused with a brusqueness approaching contempt. It was announced, we say, by Earl RUSSELL, not only that Great Britain declined to pay the *Alabama* claims, but that she "declined to submit them to arbitration." Perhaps "Britannicus" has forgotten this circumstance; judging from the general tone of reproach from the other side, the people of Great Britain in general have forgotten it; we, however, observed it, and naturally did not forget it. The "bill of *Alabama* damages" originally presented to the British Government was certainly no more than the "actual damage done to our trade," which "Britannicus" thinks ought in justice to be paid. What then does this writer think of the original denial of this just claim by his own Government, and how can he reproach us with our consequent bitterness?

We make these remarks simply because we believe that fair-minded Americans have not complained without reason of British national conduct from May, 1861, to July, 1869; and because it is the main purpose of the letter of "Britannicus" to contrast our conduct with that of Englishmen. As for Mr. SUMNER, we should not like to stand sponsor for all his rhetoric, much less for all his logic—he must answer for himself, as he is, probably, abundantly able to do. But the present tone of American public sentiment on the *Alabama* question was undoubtedly created by British official superciliousness in 1864, 1865 and 1866; comparatively little popular interest has ever since been taken in the protracted *diplomatic* discussion. And, in the same way, we may observe that when "Britannicus" contrasts "the honors paid to Captain SEMMES with the honors paid to the Fenian Head Centre on the floor of Congress," he, like most other English disputants, neglects to note the very essential circumstance that Fenianism came *after* the career of SEMMES, and after a "real grievance" had been endured and yet had been denied reparation at English hands.

However, we do not desire to prolong the discussion with a writer having the general spirit of "Britannicus." There are others of his countrymen with whom adverse argument is more pleasant. We only desired to show how his contrast of American national spirit with British national spirit rests on the erroneous foundation that the *British Government* has admitted what he believes to be "generally admitted;" and that this general unofficial admission of to-day was the popular admission also in 1865. The files of the London *Times* and other influential journals, three or four years back, will disprove the latter assumption. Meanwhile, the whole of this able and earnest letter is worthy of candid perusal by every American.

John Chinaman—What Shall We do with Him?

Each day the Chinese question comes upon us with fuller prominence and grander proportions. And by "the Chinese question" we mean, of course, that special one which dwarfs all other Chinese questions into insignificance, namely, the relations of China to America, and, more particularly, the approaching immigration of the Celestials by the million into the United States.

Fortunately for John Chinaman, and hardly less fortunately for Brother Jonathan, the old, foolish way of withstanding fatalistic movements of this sort is nearly over. The Partingtonian school of statesmanship, whose doctrines consist chiefly in such axiomatic utterances as "Cursed be Canaan," and whose practice is embraced in industrious efforts to mop up the ocean, has gone by; we are now called upon to look "manifest destiny" squarely in the face; to annex territory, receive immigration, and extend privileges of citizenship, as the times demand, prudently, always, but without fear; to rise on the wave of national progress, lest we be swamped by it. And this we not only have to do, but to do promptly and unhesitatingly. So fast do events move for America, in these latter days, that before the affairs of "white man" and "black man" are well settled, a new color comes upon the loom, to be woven into the mighty national fabric, and the "yellow man" becomes the figure of the hour.

That 1,200 Chinamen entered the Port of San Francisco the other day, packed in a single ship; that you may find them by hundreds in single hotels on the Pacific coast, and by thousands in "Chinese quarters;" that they are working their way eastward through the vast desolate gap now lying betwixt Atlantic and Pacific civilization,—a gap soon to be, perchance, the busiest and thickest hive of humanity on the globe; that Chinese hands already work in crowds on the Central Pacific Railroad at $30 a month in gold; that their yellow faces are to be seen in all the large cities of America; that no less than 170,000 of them are already in the United States; that the breaking down of a prejudice against emigration, built up through thousands of years, will soon make the outward rush from China enormous; that the American labor market and the American gold mine will bend four-fifths of this stream to our shores; that the new means of cheaper and better trans-Pacific navigation will foster this tendency—all these facts are showing, not only how large the Chinese problem is, but how rapidly it grows, and how soon it will demand definite solution. Moreover, while the Atlantic region, or that most contiguous to European emigration is *comparatively* well populated, the Pacific region, or that inviting to Asiatic emigration, is still almost a wilderness, a few miles back from the coast.

These and similar facts given, two opposing parties, in this as in all other questions of public policy, have already sprung up. On the one hand, we have the progressionists, who believe in "seizing the bull by the horns," and who, regarding Chinese immigration as a necessity, seek to make it an advantage to the country. The other are the reactionists, who, alarmed at the clear possibility that before the close of the century there will be as many Asiatics as Europeans on the Pacific Coast, seek to prevent future immigration, and to make all possible discriminations against the Chinese population which is already here. The practical views of the former were probably expressed by the speech of one of the representatives of six Chinese companies, who, together with a number of the leading merchants and bankers of the city, met our Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, and Senators WADE and CONKLING, in San Francisco, the other day. This speech took the ground that the true policy of the Government was not to check but foster emigration; that the subsidies of the China Steamship Line should be doubled, in order that, instead of monthly steamers, semi-monthly ones might be run; that Chinese capital should be invited to investment in America by protecting laws; that the State enactments laying a poll-tax on Chinese immigration, and another poll-tax on Chinese laborers in the mines, and preventing Chinese testimony from being received in the Courts, should be abrogated.

We must confess that we see nothing immoderate in these demands; they do not look to participation in politics, still less to political control; they do not touch the right of suffrage; they only ask an equal chance in the race for life, an opportunity for John Chinaman to work on equal terms with others, and to get an equal reward for his labors.

But this last is, of course, just what the opposite or Anti-Chinese Party do not want. They do not want competition and equality of condition. Or, in one word, it is the negro question all over again; and the fear lest the coolie should do the drudgery of society is precisely the same as that which formerly exercised a good part of our community, lest the negro should absorb it all. Accordingly, as the favorite remedy against "negro supremacy" was once slavery, or, lacking that, oppression, hanging at the lamp post, or shooting at sight, so similar means have been hitherto employed against "Chinese supremacy" in California.

We believe the true way out of the difficulty (for that there is difficulty arising from Chinese characteristics cannot be denied) is the *forward* way, not the *backward*. It is as with the negro; if the Anglo-Saxon is inferior, it is time he made way for his betters; if he be superior, as he certainly *is*, then all other races which he absorbs in America will only help do his inferior work for him. The retroactive policy in the Chinese question is based on the idea that the labor market is limited in America. The labor market here will *never* be full this side of the millenium; and it is only popular ignorance of the vast undeveloped resources of America which makes a prospective increase of the working population the cause of alarm and hatred. We say of John Chinaman, therefore, let him come, and let him work as hard, and live as cheaply as he pleases.

The Revolution of Labor in France.

The riots succeeding the French elections are evidently arousing some fear throughout Europe. A majority for the Government of 800,000 out of 8,000,000 votes is certainly not encouraging to the Imperialists. To find, moreover, that the extreme candidates do better than the medium party, and that the people care as little for constitutional monarchists as they do for the advocates of the Empire, is a fact decidedly unpleasant for the great *bourgeoisie* and for the commercial classes. But, more than this, that all the great cities should have witnessed serious disturbances between the citizens and soldiers, and that even barricades have been thrown up in Paris, and everywhere the soldiers have shown the greatest forbearance, are all evidences that the Empire feels itself, and for the time is, on an unstable basis. The anxiety of Europe, however, is due to a more profound cause even than the dread of a political revolution in France. There are symptoms in this election which foreshadow changes more momentous than the overthrow of dynasties. The *Nation* of this City, in a recent remarkable letter from Paris, written by an authority on French matters, expressed what the European Press are beginning now to see, that the lesson of these late elections is a social rather than political one; that this new movement against the Empire is, in fact, the first stirring of that grand upheaval of labor, which is before long to shake every social structure throughout the civilized world. The French *ouvriers* are penetrated with the ideas which LASALLE has represented in Germany, and the "trades' unions" are somewhat expressing in England, and the "Eight-hour" party embody here—that for centuries Capital has wrung from Labor its undue share of the profits of all production, that Labor has been tyrannized over and cheated and wronged; that capitalists could combine or wait while laborers were single and weak, and must work or starve; and that now at length, either under universal suffrage as in France and America, or under trades' unions in Great Britain, they will force the capitalist class to redress the wrongs of centuries.

No one can know who has not studied the subject, what a vast confederation of labor is forming throughout Europe, underlying all forms of government, and soon to extend itself even here. This great society of operatives and laborers do not much trouble themselves whether they have Emperor or President over them, Reformer or Tory, Democrat or Republican. What they are seeking for is not a political revolution, but an economical one. They do not care what party or candidates represent them, provided they can secure from the State or from capitalists such terms as will put them more on an equality with the latter. They have heard of the axioms of political economy long enough; of "wage-funds" and such other fallacies; of the impossibility of a strike permanently raising wages, or legislation giving them a greater share of profits in production, and they will have none of them. They have tested by practice that strikes can raise wages, as is the admitted result in England; that legislation can diminish hours of labor, or, in other words, add to wages, as is the experience here; and they believe, especially in France, that the Government can put them on a more even level with capitalists by lending its credit or by forcibly raising their wages, or by giving them a share in the profits of manufacture. In some shape or other, the operatives of Europe are determined to secure some greater share of the vast returns which are now yielded by modern industrial production.

In England, the trades' union has almost become a governmental power, and will soon be felt in Parliament. It controls now innumerable branches of business, and wields a very considerable money force. It has already increased the returns of labor, and cooperation is doing still more in the same direction.

In France, the operatives having the tremendous weapon of universal suffrage, are determined to secure their end by governmental means. They are putting in Socialist, or at least anti-capitalist members. They expect legislative aid for their cooperative associations, and subventions of the State and loans of credit for whatever branches of industry they may choose as most deserving. They have had enough of moderate Liberals, and want now the true "Reds," or at least the men in sympathy with the laboring classes.

NAPOLEON will soon perceive their objects. He understands this class, and in the great coming struggle in France and Europe between Capital and Labor, we may be sure that he will at once side with the masses. He has no sympathy with the *bourgeoisie*, nor they for him. The Empire can rest as well on a Confederation of Labor, as on a Representative Assembly. The *ouvriers* have no objections to a Napoleon, provided the State become the patron of the workingmen. The Empire will do as well for them as a Republic, if it loan its credit, organize work and make the laborers, in effect, capitalists. Such is the future which dimly shines out through the mists of these elections.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have good news, at last, for those of our fellow-citizens who have been grieving, with us, over the filthy condition of the public streets. An arrangement has been made, we are told, between the Street Contractor and the Board of Health, by which all the streets will be cleansed twice and the dirtiest ones *six* times *every week*. The intelligence is almost too good to be true.

The recent epidemic of small-pox in this City was thoroughly "stamped out" by the prompt and efficient action of the Health authorities, at least, so far that but few cases have occurred within the past two or three weeks. The total number of deaths since November have not exceeded seventy-five, and none have died for several days past. An intimation of the terrible results that might have followed, but for the action of the Board, may be had from what occurred during previous visitations of the disease to this City. For instance, in 1854, 586 deaths from small-pox occurred; in 1858, 627; in 1861, 618, and in 1865, 674. The public should, therefore, uphold the Board of Health.

How much longer will the patience of the good people of New-York and Brooklyn be taxed by the presence of filthy "rendering" boats, anchored within a few yards of the docks of both cities, and sending forth upon every wind the foulest and most deadly odors imaginable? The owners of these vessels gather the dead animals from our streets daily, and cut them up and boil them beneath our very noses. They will not use disinfectants in their work, and neither will they go away from the docks, and their presence is a continual source of disease and death among the unfortunate dwellers in those localities. The Brooklynites are so enraged by the nuisance that they threaten to burn the boat unless it is immediately removed. Is there any good reason why all of this offensive business should not be removed to Barren Island, where it used to be conducted? We call for immediate action on the part of the proper authorities.

Ex-President JOHNSON declares that he "often puts his hands to his head and wonders if he is sane." After reading his last manifesto, the people will have no difficulty in answering the question.

We suppose Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER intends to secure the publication in permanent form of the series of articles he has lately been engaged in writing on Free Trade and Protection. They are characterized by all the Doctor's learning, vigor of reasoning and clearness of thought, and would form an admirable manual or text-book for the use of those who wish to post themselves on this vital political question.

It is to be hoped the Government will lose no time in making an example of the large number of counterfeiters who have lately been arrested in this and other States. The leniency which has been displayed toward these knaves of late years has given them a thorough contempt of the law, and it is necessary they should now be warned that counterfeiting is a crime.

Ex-President JOHNSON sees public affairs through strange spectacles. "The country is in peril," he declares, "of a most detestable moneyed aristocracy who are striving to rule the country; hucksters and bondholders" who have GRANT under their control. It is the Northern aristocracy—the men who furnished the money to keep the country afloat—whom he thus defames. The Southern aspect to his eyes is entirely different. "There all the wealth, all the element that pays the taxes, that combines the intelligence and respectability of the State is deprived of the ballot." It is the condition of the Southern aristocracy—the men who furnished the money and cotton to break up the Government which he thus deplores. Mr. JOHNSON's argument is too shallow—the common sense of the people, discarding all other arguments, will see only that he is the apologist of men who proved their disloyalty.

It is one of the most curious signs of the times to see the Celestials lecturing "the rest of mankind" for their exclusiveness. The Chinese leaders in California consider the laws, regulations and customs of this country altogether too exclusive, and not only desire our Government to furnish greater facilities for their getting here, but also greater security in their rights and privileges after they arrive here. This is admirable for Young China.

What about those bath accommodations for the people during the Summer season that were so much talked of some months ago?

The *Jewish Messenger* complains of the introduction of sectarian books into the primary and junior departments of our Public Schools. Some of the hymns which are sung in concert, and in which all the children, whether Israelites or Christians, are *compelled* to join, are also said to be unquestionably sectarian in their character. The conclusion of the *Messenger* is that "prayers, hymns, and school-books of this kind have no place in the system of education, which all citizens support, and by which *all* ought to benefit, *irrespective of creed*." The Board of Education should inquire into the matter at once.

The Grand Trunk Railway, according to a recent report of the Railroad Commissioners of New-Hampshire, must be in a very bad way indeed. They say it is so slow that stages have to wait for it; a freight train got off the track thirteen times in eight miles; it is entirely uncertain at what time to expect passengers, freight or mails; the road is utterly worn out. Probably few of our readers are aware how fast a railroad "wears out." An estimate of the Iron and Steel Association places the average wear and tear of the tracks in the United States at seven per cent. per annum, equal to 338,750 tons of rails, which, at the rate of ninety tons to the mile, is enough to lay 3,670 miles of track. The amount of iron, therefore, needed to replace the annual wear and tear of our railroads is more than enough to lay a track from this City to San Francisco. Our cheap and shabby fashion of constructing railroads is evidently very poor economy. The average cost of construction of the English lines has been about $215,000 in gold per mile, or at least four times the average cost of construction of American railroads.

The Connecticut Legislature has done a good thing in prohibiting, under severe penalty, the carrying on of gambling operations on steamboats or railroad trains. There are large numbers of sharpers who travel constantly for the purpose of playing their swindling tricks on the passengers, and our reporters frequently give accounts of their movements and doings. It has long been a crying evil, and the peremptory enforcement of the law will have an excellent effect.

This is an age of progress. In Owen County, Kentucky, for instance, a Grand Jury, last week, "presented" an aged woman of that place, on the charge of being a witch,—which she says that she is not. It is alleged that she cast an evil eye upon her neighbor's cattle, so that they sickened and died by the score, and, further, that she so affected the waters of the wells upon which she looked that all who partook of them languished and eventually followed their fathers to dream-land. Such an unmitigated set of fools as these jurors were born out of time. They should have flourished a century or two ago. As it is they have lived too long to have learned so little.

Ex-President JOHNSON is announced to speak in Greeneville, Tenn., on Monday next, upon the issues of the day, and especially upon the condition of affairs in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON.

The Resignation of Secretary Borie—The Value and the True Correspondence—The Case of Bradley vs. Fisher—Personal—Cadets Assigned to Duty.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28.

A scandalous piece of immorality in journalism came to light here to-day. The correspondent of one of your contemporaries, the *Herald*, in his account of the resignation of Secretary BORIE and the appointment of General ROBESON, printed Saturday, outdid his competitors slightly by printing what purported to be the official letter of resignation of Mr. BORIE, and the President's letter accepting. On being read here, the exceedingly cold and curt nature of the President's letter caused considerable comment, and the subject being mentioned in his presence to-day, and the reputed letters read, he promptly pronounced the one to which his name was attached to be a forgery, and Secretary FISH, in whose office Mr. BORIE'S letter of resignation was placed on file, also pronounced that to be a forgery. The President's letter of acceptance was written in Mr. BORIE'S presence, immediately after he had tendered his resignation, and handed to him without preserving a copy, which has since been requested of him. The letter was kind and courteous in tone, expressed regret that he found it necessary to sever his official connection with the Government, thanked him for the manner in which he had discharged his duties, trusted he would find in his return to private life that restoration to health which seemed to be impossible while he remained in official position, &c. Both letters will be made public as soon as copies can be obtained.

THE EXPENSES OF MINISTERS JOHNSON AND DIX.

Concerning the recent publication of the contingent expenses of Ministers JOHNSON and DIX, these facts should be stated in justice to all concerned. There was no intention of drawing any comparison unfavorable to General DIX. In using the figures which were believed to be correct, they were given as covering three months, when they should have been for three quarters, or nine months, and while the figures, with this correction will probably be found to be corroborated by the official records, yet it is proper to say that the Fifth Auditor's office did not authorize their publication.

THE BRADLEY-FISHER CASE.

The case of JOSEPH H. BRADLEY against Judge FISHER, for libel, was disposed of to-day in the Circuit Court before Judge WYLIE. The alleged libel is the order made by Judge FISHER two years ago at the close of the Surratt trial, disbarring Mr. BRADLEY from practice in the Criminal Court. Mr. BRADLEY himself opened his case to the jury in an argument of about an hour and a half. His counsel then offered in evidence the manuscript order of Judge FISHER directing the disbarring of Mr. BRADLEY. This was objected to by the defence on the ground of variance, as the plaintiff's declaration was drawn up from the formal record of the Court in which the order was entitled, as made in the case of United States *vs.* John Surratt, while the manuscript order offered in evidence was not entitled at all. Judge WYLIE sustained the objection. BRADLEY'S counsel then put in evidence the formal judicial record of the order. This they proposed to follow up with the testimony of Mr. BRADLEY and others, in order to show that the proceedings on which the order was based occurred out of Court. The defence objected that the plaintiff could not contradict by parol testimony the judicial record put in evidence by himself, and maintained that upon the record the plaintiff could not recover since the order was a judicial act. Judge WYLIE expressed himself as firmly convinced of the correctness of this view, but said that he would afford the plaintiff every facility for making up the record of the case, so as to take it up to the Supreme Court. Thus the case ended.

THE SPANISH MISSION.

JOHN HAY, Esq., formerly Private Secretary to President LINCOLN, subsequently Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris, and more recently Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, was to-day appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid, *vice* Mr. H. J. PERRY, recalled. It is understood here that this appointment is entirely satisfactory to General SICKLES.

SECRETARY ROBESON.

The new Secretary of the Navy received the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to-day, and created a very favorable impression. His frank, open manner made many friends, and his assurance that in all cases of complaint or grievance there would always be an appeal to the Secretary of the Navy in person, was interpreted by many to mean that he intends to be Secretary of the Navy.

MRS. GRANT.

Mrs. GRANT visited her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dr. SHARP, at Laurel, Md., to-day. She was escorted to the depot by the President, who subsequently visited the State Department, and had an interview with the Secretary of State.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No satisfactory settlement of the affairs of the *National Intelligencer* has yet been made, and the meetings of politicians and others to endeavor to agree on a basis and to raise money for its future publication, have so far resulted in nothing. It looks now as if the Democracy was destined to have no newspaper organ at the National Capital. An idea of the breadth of view and newspaper ability of the men who propose to resuscitate the old concern, may be gathered from the statement of one of the gentlemen engaged in the work of revival. At one of the recent meetings a distinguished individual said that it was about time that we had a white man's paper published here, and unless the new *Intelligencer* was made a white man's paper he would have nothing to do with it.

NEW SUPERVISOR OF TENNESSEE.

GEO. W. EMERY, Esq., was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. EMERY was strongly recommended by Colonel STOKES, the regular Republican candidate for Governor, and as the appointment is understood to have received the sanction of the President, it may therefore be taken as an indication of the sympathies of the Administration in the political contest now going on in that State.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28.

CADETS ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

The following general order has just been promulgated from headquarters of the army:

First—The following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed in the Army of the United States by the President, with the rank indicated below, to date from June 15, 1869:

First Regiment Cavalry—30. George R. Bacon, Second Lieutenant, vice Hopkins, resigned, Company K.

Second Regiment of Cavalry—17. Frank E. Nye, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, brevetted; Company M; 26. J. H. Small, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Pettit, resigned, Company G; 34. William Rawson, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ranolle, promoted, Company C.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—11. John G. Ronke, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ayres, promoted; 28. Franklin Yeaton, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Pyle, deceased; 35. Charles Morton, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Wrightman, promoted, Company A; 39. William W. Robinson, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, deceased, Company E.

Fourth Regiment Cavalry—33. Wentz C. Miller, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Vernon, promoted, Company D.

Fifth Regiment Cavalry—8. Jacob A. Ungur to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hitchcock, resigned, Company E; 23. Earl D. Thomas to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cummings, casahiered, Company I; 26. Chas. H. Rockwell to be Second Lieutenant, vice Screnofsky, promoted, Company B; 29. William F. Smith to be Second Lieutenant, vice Paaken, promoted, Company L.

Sixth Regiment Cavalry—24. Wm. J. Reese to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lazerby, whose appointment has been revoked, Company B; 31. Henry P. Perrine to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hentig, promoted, Company C; 35. Edward W. Brady to be Second Lieutenant, vice McIntyre, dismissed, Company K.

Seventh Regiment—18. Charles H. Rea to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bassett, promoted, Company B; 16. Jas. E. Porter to be Second Lieutenant, vice Weston, promoted, Company C; 18. Wm. F. Craigcroft to be Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted, Company E; 19. Charles E. Braddon to be Second Lieutenant, vice Shellabarger, promoted, Company L; 20. John Applewall to be Second Lieutenant, vice Law, promoted, Company K; 27. Willis W. Leggett to be Second Lieutenant, vice Rodes, promoted, Company C; 36. Henry W. Sprole to be Second Lieutenant, vice Combs, resigned, Company M.

Ninth Regiment Cavalry—37. Martin B. Hughes to be Second Lieutenant, vice Davidson, appointed First Lieutenant Company —; 38. William Gerhard to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cortelyou, appointed First Lieutenant Company —.

Tenth Regiment Cavalry—32. Mason M. Maxon to be Second Lieutenant, vice Radamer, promoted, Company F.

First Regiment Artillery—Daniel M. Taylor to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy; 9. Henry L. Harris to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Regiment Artillery—4. Phillip M. Price, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy; 12. David A. Lyle, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy; 13. Worth Osgood, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Wan, deceased, Company —.

Third Regiment Artillery—10. Arthur S. Handy to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy; 14. Rembrance H. Lindsey, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

Fourth Regiment Artillery—3. Samuel E. Tillmanl to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy; William C. Fitzsimmons, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dixon, promoted, Company —.

Fifth Regiment Artillery—1. Erle Borgland to be Second Lieutenant, vice Shaller, transferred to the Ordnance Department; 2. Leonard G. Hun to be Second Lieutenant, vice Patterson promoted; 7. William P. Duvall to be Second Lieutenant, vice Orr, deceased.

Second—The general regulations, paragraph 181, allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering the service. In accordance with this regulation all the graduates above named will report in person at their proper stations on the 20th of September next.

Third—The graduates on the receipt of this order will immediately report by letter to the commanding officer of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the station of the regimental commander be not known, their reports will be forwarded under cover to the Adjutant-General for transmittal.

Fourth—The transportation and allowance of mileage, to which the graduates will be entitled in traveling from West Point to their posts, under the foregoing orders, will be paid in advance of the performance of the journeys.

By command of GENERAL SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

PAY OF FEMALE CLERKS.

Secretary of the Treasury RICHARDSON on the 23d inst. addressed a letter to Comptroller TAYLER, asking for a construction of the clause of the law of March 3, 1869, which reads "Sixty female clerks seventy-two thousand dollars," as to whether it meant to increase the compensation of female clerks from $900 to $1,200. The Comptroller has written a lengthy reply, in which he says that the provision does not assume to increase the compensation; and the absence of words prescribing an increase in the act is expressive of the intention that none should be made.

NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

The abstract of the report of the National Banks of the City of New-York at the close of business, June 12, shows the resources and liabilities to be nearly $453,000,000; including loans and discounts, $17,500,000; specie, upward $15,500,000; legal-tender notes, $16,000,000, and three per cent. certificates, $30,500,000.

CHANGES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes have been made in the Post Office Department:

C. J. French, Special Agent, and assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.; Jacob Cohen, route agent between Indianapolis, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., vice Alexander Griffith, removed; Washington W. Williams, local agent at Albany, N. Y., vice Archibald Young, removed; George Giles, local agent at Albany, N. Y., vice James Young, removed; Lorenzo W. Farnsworth, Route Agent from Sacramento, Cal., to Promontory Point, Utah; Robert Hart, Special Agent and Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service for the second division, with headquarters at New-York City; George A. Q. Miller, Special Agent at large, assigned to duty on mail depredations; Thomas B. Humphrey, Route Agent from Macon, Ga., to Eufaula, Ala., vice R. A. Calvert, resigned; George W. Hoyt, Special Agent, to the First District, Sixth Division.

Discontinued.—F. W. Schwartz, as Special Agent for Arkansas, and assigned as Post Office Inspector for the Third District, Fifth Division; L. P. Ward, Special Agent at large; Joseph F. Wagner, Special Agent for Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, and assigned as Post Office Inspector for the Third Division; John H. Wickliser, Special Agent for Illinois, and assigned to duty as Special Agent in the Third District, Sixth Division; Samuel Smith, Special Agent at New-York City; B. K. Sharretts, Special Agent for Eastern New-York, Connecticut and Rhode Island; Harrison Park, Special Agent at large; R. B. Vassall, Special Agent for the New-England States.

Commission revoked—James Gaylor, as Special Agent, and reappointed Special Agent at large on Mail Depredations.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day are $1,-191,010.

NAVY.

Dispatches received from Admiral Hoff, dated Flagship *Albany*, Key West, June 17, say: The last advices from our Consul-General at Havana reported matters exceedingly quiet after the late excitement attending the abdication of Dulce.

Surgeon N. H. Adams has been detached from the *Mohongo* and placed on waiting orders. Chaplain Henry R. Hibben detached from the *Iroquois* and placed on waiting orders. Midshipman J. D. Adams, detached from the *Gettysburg* and ordered to return to the United States.

ARMY.

The President has accepted the resignations of the following officers: Major W. W. Lowe, Brevet Brigadier-General, Sixth United States Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. W. Dunn, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant L. M. Haupt, Engineer Corps; Brevet Major W. Russell, Fourth Cavalry, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Louisiana, and ordered to join the regiment in the Fifth Military District. Captain Lewis C. Overman, Engineer Corps, has been ordered to staff duty in the Fifth District.

By direction of the Secretary of War Thompson McKinney, late Captain, Penn., Claim Agent, is suspended from further practice in the Bureau of the War Department.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Bower and Captain F. A. Field, United States Army, are ordered to duty as Indian Agents, the latter being released from duty in the Fourth Military District. The order assigning Brevet Major James Jackson to duty in the Indian Country is revoked.

Brevet Major-General A. Ames, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, is ordered to Washington on public business.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The entertainment at this theatre was last evening varied by the introduction of a new burlesque opening, entitled "Coralline; or, Sir Rupert the Reckless," an odd version of the familiar "Lurline" story, and by the addition of a few lively dances to the action of the pantomime. These changes are in no respect important, and are intended only to enliven the closing nights of a series of performances which have at no time been successful, and which are presently to make way for a higher and more commendable order of attraction. Each day that passes at Wallack's until the inauguration of the new condition of affairs must be regarded by the critic as *dies non*. "Dora" and Black-eyed Susan" are announced for next week.

PERSONAL.

A friend assures us that injustice has been done to Mr. CURTIN in associating his name with warlike counsels in the matter of the *Alabama* claims. In his speech before starting for St. Petersburg he expressed the strongest desire for peace; and in less formal intercourse he was decided in the conviction that no occasion exists for hostilities, or even unfriendly feelings with any foreign Power. Mr. CURTIN, it seems, has been a victim of Washington sensation-mongers.

The retirement of Colonel RICHARD LATHERS from active participation in the business which he so long adorned with the highest qualities of a man of business, is to be signalized by the presentation to him of a grand service of plate, full particulars of which will be found set forth in another column this morning.

Among the arrivals yesterday by the *Pereire*, from Havre, was General CLUSERET, who during the recent election riots in Paris was ordered to leave France. The General says the reason assigned for his expulsion was the "situation of the State." The order was peremptory for him to leave on the 8th of June, but, by the aid of Minister WASHBURNE, he was permitted to remain until the 12th, and finally did not sail until the 18th.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, received notification yesterday, in complimentary letters from General HORACE PORTER and General SHRIVER, that President GRANT has appointed his son, WILLIAM LOGAN GEARY, to a cadetship-at-large at West Point, for the class of next year.

Sun-Stroke.

HENRY BLESSES, a German, aged 49, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 105 Crosby-street. GEO. CARROLL, aged 3 months, also died in a sudden manner at No. 22 Beach-street. Both cases are supposed to be the result of the heat. MICHAEL KEENAN, aged 23, and residing in Seventy-seventh-street, near First-avenue, was so prostrated by the heat yesterday, in Second-avenue, that he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE COMMENCEMENTS.

YALE COLLEGE.

Presentation Week at New-Haven—The De Forest Prize—The Wooden Spoon Concert—Interesting Details.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 28, 1869.

The exercises of Presentation Week at Yale College commenced to-day with the De Forest Prize speaking in the College chapel. The six men of the Senior Class who took the Townsend Prizes, ($10 each in gold for the best essays,) contended on this occasion for the gold medal worth $100 provided for in the De Forest bequest. This prize is awarded by the Faculty this year for the best speech on either of the themes mentioned in the following programme:

1. "The Law of Benevolence and the Law of Trade Coincident;" Henry C. Bannard, McGregor, Iowa. 2. "John Milton, Jeremy Taylor and John Locke as Advocates of Liberty;" Edward Heaton, Cincinnati, Ohio. 3. "John Milton, Jeremy Taylor and John Locke as Advocates of Liberty;" Moses S. Phelps, Andover, Mass. 4. "Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford;" George S. Sedgwick, Great Barrington, Mass. 5. "John Milton, Jeremy Taylor and John Locke as Advocates of Liberty;" Edward P. Wilder, Kolapoor, India. 6. "The Law of Benevolence and the Law of Trade Coincident;" Henry V. Freeman, Rockford, Ill.

The orations were all decidedly above mediocrity. They had been prepared, in the first place, as essays on the subjects mentioned, and of all those presented by the members of the Senior Class had been deemed most worthy. But as essays, they were generally too long for oral delivery, and were wanting in the essential characteristics in which a composition written to be read differs from one prepared for the rostrum. Their authors, therefore, had, in addition to the first writing of them, the important and difficult exercise of condensing them, and at the same time preserving or enhancing the eloquence of the passages that could be made "telling" in an oration. All were delivered with excellent effect, and the award of the prize to EDWARD P. WILDER was in accordance with the sentiment of most of those who heard the addresses. Mr. WILDER owed his success quite as much to his manner as to his matter. As is usual with college orators, there was in the delivery of most of those who spoke a certain constraint, which those who are constantly cautioned to speak and write under the strict rules of rhetoric are apt to evince. Mr. WILDER seemed less trammeled in this way than the others. His style was natural and not too conventional.

The audience was large, and, unlike the audiences that attend the public exercises of colleges in New-York City, exceedingly attentive. There was no whispering and flirting among the belles and beaux, no opening and shutting of doors, and fluttering of programmes and walking about while the orators had the floor. Everything was conducted with a quiet decorum which reflected great credit upon all concerned.

This evening the wooden spoon promenade concert is taking place at the Music Hall, which is filled to overflowing. The music is furnished by THEODORE THOMAS and his orchestra. The lady friends of the students, including the belles of New-Haven, as well as those of other adjacent cities, with a large delegation from New-York, are present in great numbers and all goes merrily.

To-morrow night the wooden spoon exhibition takes place in the same hall. The names of the *Cochleaureati*—the nine jolliest fellows of the Junior Class, who are to select one of their number as the very jolliest and worthy to bear the spoon—are as follows: J. G. K. McClure, S. St. J. McCutchen, J. W. Shattuck, R. Terry, E. G. Selden, D. McCoy Bone, H. A. Cleveland, H. J. Faulkner, R. Johnston. CLEVELAND is to take the spoon. The exercises will consist of the usual ode, presentation address and response, Latin comic oration, songs, tableaux and farces.

On Wednesday the formal presentation of the members of the Graduating Class to the President of the College takes place. The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts assemble at a little before 10 o'clock, and proceed with the Senior Tutor, CHARLES P. OTIS, M. A., to the President's house. Here the Tutor, in a brief Latin formula, informs the President that these are the candidates, and he, gazing at them with as much apparent interest as if he were not already informed with regard to them, replies also in Latin. At 10 A. M. the class oration is delivered in the College chapel by HENRY A. BEERS, and the class poem by LYMAN H. BOGG, and the parting song of the class will be sung by the College choir. At noon the Class, the Faculty and their guests partake of a collation. At 2:30 P. M. the class assembles on the College green, where the four class historians read their humorous histories of the class, and the pipe is smoked. Then the class visit each of the old buildings and the residences of the Professors, cheering them all, then plant the class ivy against the library building, singing the ivy song, composed for the occasion. At 7:30 P. M. the members of the class take an affectionate leave of each other, and the ceremonies of Presentation Week are concluded. The Commencement exercises take place July 22, and the Baccalaureate sermon is preached on the Sunday evening preceding. The Graduating Class this year numbers 117. This number may possibly be reduced slightly when their standing is announced. The largest class ever graduated at Yale was that of 1863, which numbered 123 members. The present class, it will be observed, is almost as large. The institution was never in a more prosperous condition than at present. G. C.

St. Francis Xavier College.

The nineteenth annual Commencement of the College of St. Francis Xavier, in this City, was held last evening. The hall of the College was crowded, chiefly by guests of Irish birth or parentage, and on the platform was Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, who presided, together with J. V. PRUYN, Chancellor of the University of the State of New-York; Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, one of its Regents, and Rev. Fathers MCNIERNEY, STARRS, BRENNAN, BARRY, MCGEAN, FARRELL, CONNOR, PRESTON, LOYZANCE and others. The Archbishop was in a citizen's suit of black, as were also the graduates, who wore no gowns. The priests wore their usual black Soutane. The exercises comprehended an overture, followed by a discourse on "Conservative Democracy," by JAMES T. CURRAN, which was very judiciously delivered. The band followed by an air from SPONTINI, accompanied by a chorus of students. Mr. EDWARD T. MCGINLEY succeeded with an essay upon Pope PIUS IX., whom the young man defined as the great man of his time, who had surrounded his name with a halo of glory. The crowning act of his pontificate, he said, would be the Ecumenical Council, shortly to sit in Rome. Additional music and the award of medals and prizes took place. The gold medal for superior success of the post-graduate course was awarded to THOMAS M. MCCARTHY, and the second to MICHAEL K. MCCARTEN. In the Graduating Class, JAMES T. CURRAN obtained a gold medal for an essay on "Evidences of Religion," and a second was awarded to EDWARD T. MCGINLEY. A silver medal for an essay on "Mental Philosophy" was given to JAMES T. CURRAN, and one to EDWARD MCGINLEY, as being next in merit. The gold medal of the under-graduate course for the best Latin and English composition was obtained by THOMAS S. O'BRIEN. The prizes given were numerous and were awarded for various studies. A number of degrees were also conferred.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

The patrons and friends of this distinguished educational institution will have noticed that its twenty-sixth anniversary will be celebrated at Wallack's Theatre this afternoon at 2 o'clock. We have no doubt that the audience will be as large and brilliant as in previous years.

The Late James W. Barker—Meeting of the Eclectic Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Directors of the Eclectic Insurance Company was held this morning at No. 187 Broadway, to take action of respect to the memory of the late President of the Company, Mr. JAMES W. BARKER. Mr. SMITH, the Vice-President, took the chair, and explained the objects for which the Directors had assembled. He also gave a sketch of the personal history of Mr. BARKER, whom he had known for twenty-five years.

Dr. A. WILDER moved the appointment of a committee to prepare suitable resolutions. This resolution was carried. Messrs. A. WILDER, SAMUEL SINCLAIR and LEON D. DE BAST were appointed, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The President of this Company, Mr. JAMES W. BARKER, has suddenly been called from the scenes and activities of this life to meet the realities of a future state of existence, and has left behind an honorable memory for uprightness of character, public spirit, munificence to the poor, liberality to religious enterprises, and diligence in business.

Resolved, That we, his fellow-Directors of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company, take this occasion to bear our testimony to his many excellencies of character, his invariable courtesy of department, and his efficiency and manliness in every place of trust.

Resolved, That in this dispensation we have lost an associate when he was invaluable to us, a friend who had endeared himself to us, and a citizen who had identified himself with the best interests of the community.

Resolved, That we believe our loss to be his gain; and while we regret and deplore that he has been removed from us in the midst of his usefulness, we rejoice that we can bear testimony to our confidence that he has been called to more enduring honor.

Resolved, That the Directors of this Company be requested to attend his funeral; and that a copy of these resolutions, duly engrossed and verified, be communicated to the family.

It is intended to hold a funeral service at the house of Mr. BARKER, at Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, the public funeral to take place at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fourth-avenue. Bishop JANES, Rev. Mr. INSKIP, Rev. Mr. STRATTON, and Mr. BARKER'S favorite pastor, Rev. W. P. CORBIT, have been requested to officiate.

TEMPERANCE IN POLITICS.

The State Temperance Committee—The Call for the National Convention in Chicago.

From the Rochester Union, June 26.

We have already alluded to the action of the temperance people of this State in Convention assembled, resolving to henceforth support no candidate for office, and act with no party, that does not unequivocally and emphatically declare in favor of prohibition. The wording of the resolve is that they are "unqualifiedly in favor of the total prohibition of manufacture, importation or sale of alcoholic liquors;" and their Committee is instructed to ascertain the the views of the candidates of the two political parties this Fall, and in case they are not in favor of "total prohibition" to call a Convention for the purpose of making nominations of their own.

The Committee is composed as follows:

1. N. W. Foster.	17. E. H. Neary,
2. J. N. Stearns,	18. S. P. Briggs,
3. B. K. Hale,	19. G. D. Wheeler,
4. T. S. McCollum,	20. John O'Donnell,
5. Rev. G. L. Taylor,	21. J. C. Gallup,
6. S. Merrit, Jr.,	22. J. G. Jenkins,
7. W. E. McDonough,	23. J. L. Bagg,
8. D. Walford,	24. L. H. Clark,
9. M. A. Reed,	25. M. H. Clark,
10. G. R. Tremper,	26. H. H. Wait,
11. W. J. Groo,	27. David Decker,
12. A. Ostrander,	28. Frederick Starr,
13. J. S. Smith,	29. P. D. Walter,
14. J. W. Harcourt,	30. Edward Bristol,
15. Rev. S. McKean,	31. H. O. Young.
16. A. N. Locke,	

The Committee is to meet at Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., and report at Dr. Hamilton's Medical Institute.

Similar movements for consistent action by the Prohibitionists are being made in other States, and a unanimity is there among them that they are uniting for a national crusade against the manufacture and sale of liquors. A National Temperance Convention has been called to assemble at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The call, already extensively signed, says:

The moral, social and political evils of intemperance, and the nonenforcement of the Liquor laws, are so fearful and prominent, and the causes thereof are so intrenched and protected by Government authority and party interest, that the suppression of these evils calls upon the friends of temperance; and the duties connected with home, religion and public peace *demand that old political ties and associations shall be sundered, and a* DISTINCT POLITICAL PARTY, *with* PROHIBITION *of traffic in intoxicating drinks as the most prominent feature, should be organized.*

The distinctive political issues that have for years past interested the American people are now comparatively unimportant or fully settled, and in this aspect the time is auspicious for a decided and practical effort to overcome the dread power of the liquor trade.

The undersigned do therefore earnestly invite all friends of temperance and the enforcement of law, *and favorable to distinct political action*, for the promotion of the same, to meet in general MASS CONVENTION, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., *for the purpose of organizing for distinct political action* for temperance.

All churches, Sunday schools and temperance societies, by all names, are requested to send delegates, and all persons favorable to this movement are invited to meet at the time and place above stated.

Great Western Marine Insurance Company.

RETIREMENT OF ITS VETERAN PRESIDENT.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Colonel RICHARD LATHERS, has retired from the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, over which he has presided so ably since its organization, and JOHN A. PARKER, Esq., the first Vice-President, has been elected in his place. Colonel LATHERS has been an able, liberal and indefatigable executive officer, and the eminent success of the Company has been due in no small degree to his wise management. He has a very considerable private fortune, and the conduct of his private affairs calls for all of the time he feels willing to devote to business pursuits. During the thirteen years of Colonel LATHERS' administration the Great Western has earned over six million dollars in net profits. We annex his letter of resignation and the correspondence which grew out of it:

OFFICE OF GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company of the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, in the year 1869, Mr. H. F. SPAULDING, of the Committee, appointed at a previous meeting of the Board, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Board, upon the occasion of the retirement of Mr. LATHERS from the Presidency of the Company, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company have received with regret the announcement of RICHARD LATHERS, Esq., (the President of the Company from its foundation,) that he desired to retire from the management of the Company, upon considerations relating to his personal interests, and that he accordingly resigned his office to give opportunity for the election of his successor.

Resolved, That the intelligent, faithful and constant devotion of Mr. LATHERS to the interests of this Company is cordially recognized by the Board of Directors in their own behalf, and in that of the body of the stockholders, as one of the chief causes of the great prosperity which has attended the conduct of the business of the Company from the beginning, and of the large returns upon their investment in its stock, which it has made to its holders.

Resolved, That the Board gladly bears testimony to the justice and liberality of Mr. LATHERS in his dealings with the customers of the Company, with the underwriters of the City, and with the general mercantile community, and congratulates him upon having maintained for himself and the Company the credit of a wise and upright administration of the weighty interests dependent upon his care, during peace and war, and through the great vicissitudes of trade and currency, which have marked the period of the Company's history.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors will take measures to prepare and present to their retiring President a service of plate, to preserve in the eyes of himself and his family some memory of our obligations to him, and of our grateful acknowledgment of them.

WM. M. EVARTS,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAS. B. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

Messrs. W. M. Evarts, H. F. Spaulding, W. H. Guion, J. Boorman Johnston, N. Chandler, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have received through the Secretary a copy of the resolutions reported by you, and adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors, expressive of their kind appreciation of my services during my long official connection with them, in the organization and management of the Company.

The confidence and support which these gentlemen have uniformly extended to me, and the valuable influence of their names on both sides of the Atlantic, as indorsers of the credit and integrity of the Company, have been the chief instruments of the Company's success; and will continue, I trust, under the administration which succeeds me, to keep the Great Western Insurance Company among the first marine institutions in the world.

The approbation, therefore, of such a body of men, at the close of my administration, fills the measures of my highest ambition. I shall treasure these resolutions as the most valuable heritage of my family, and the most valued record of my business reputation.

Be kind enough to convey my grateful thanks to the Board for the resolutions within referred to, and accept for yourselves, as a committee, my sincere appreciation of the friendly language in which they are couched.

I am, very respectfully, yours truly,
RICHARD LATHERS, President.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company, held this day, at No. 39 William-street, JOHN A. PARKER, Esq., was elected President, and ALEXANDER MACKAY, Esq., was elected Vice-President of this Company, by the unanimous vote of the Board.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

—*Journal of Commerce.*

BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Atlantic vs. Mutual—Rain Ends the Game—The Atlantics Victorious.

The game between the Atlantics and Mutuals, which was commenced at the Capitoline Ground yesterday, was brought to a sudden termination on the seventh inning by a severe rain storm. The contest had been looked forward to with great interest by the many admirers of base ball in the Metropolis and vicinity, and in fact, throughout the country. The Atlantics had the call at the rate of 100 to 80, and at these odds considerable money was invested in the issue of the match.

The Capitoline Ground, the scene of the encounter, presented an animated appearance. The seats at the upper end of the field were filled, and the sloping banks to the west of the ground had thousands of occupants. The house, at the entrance to the ground, the windows of which overlook the lower end of the field, was filled with ladies, who watched the proceedings with great interest.

About 3 o'clock the players made their appearance on the field, and, after a few minutes agreed upon Mr. JOHN GRUM for umpire. The Mutuals went to the bat; they retired in succession, however, without scoring. The Atlantics fared no better on their turn at the bat, although five men stepped up to the plate. From this time to the fifth inning neither side succeeded in getting a mad home. The fielding was superb, and is rarely excelled. A high wind interfered with the batting, very few balls being hit beyond the bases. In the fifth inning the Atlantics scored their first run, ZETTLIN scoring the home plate amid the wildest excitement. In the sixth inning the Mutuals made their maiden run, and this achievement was also greeted with cheers. The Atlantics added another run to the one already obtained, and the score of the even six innings was two to one. In the seventh inning the Mutuals, for the sixth time, were whitewashed. As the Atlantics went to the bat, the clouds which had been gathering betokened rain. Their first two strikers went out in a hurry, and it began to look like another blank. MCDONALD hit safely over the second base; PEARCE, SMITH, START, CHAPMAN and FERGUSON followed with safe hits, and five runs had been scored, when the impending rain fell in torrents and play had to be suspended.

The storm continued for about twenty minutes, thoroughly drenching the large crowd. When it finally cleared up the ground was too wet to resume play, so the umpire called the game. Without question, the game was one of the most remarkable on record. Not an error was made on which a run was scored. The score is given below:

MUTUAL.	1st T. O.	R.	B.	B.
C. Hunt, l. f.	2	0	1	2
Hatfield, 2d b.	3	0	0	0
E. Mills, s. s.	3	0	0	0
R. Hunt, c. f.	2	0	0	0
Swandell, 3d b.	1	1	1	1
C. Mills, c.	1	0	1	1
Eggler, 1st b.	2	0	1	1
McMahon, r. f.	2	0	0	0
Wolters, p.	2	0	0	0
Total	18	1	4	5

ATLANTIC.	1st. T. O.	R.	B.	B.
Pearce, s. s.	2	0	1	1
Smith, 3d b.	2	1	1	2
Start, 1st b.	2	0	0	0
Chapman, l. f.	2	0	1	2
Ferguson, c.	3	0	0	0
Crane, c. f.	3	0	0	0
Zettlin, p.	1	1	1	1
Pike, 2d b.	2	0	1	2
McDonald, r. f.	1	0	1	1
Total	18	2	5	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Umpire—John Grum, of the Eckfords.
Scorers—Messrs. McCarty and Monk.
Time of Game—One hour and ten minutes.

A Supposed Murdered Child Found Alive and Well.

An inquest convened before Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, last evening, to investigate the case of a supposed murder of a young infant, was brought to a sudden and most singular termination by the production of the murdered child in Court alive and well.

About 11 o'clock on the night of the 25th inst., the body of a deceased infant, about three weeks old, and which was still warm, was found on the stoop of the residence of FREDERICK YOE, on Palisade-avenue, Hudson City. Coroner VOLK, of Washington Village, being notified, held an inquest on Saturday. No evidence throwing any light on the case could be procured, and on the statements of the physician who made the *post-mortem* examination, the jury rendered a verdict of "death from strangulation by some party or parties unknown."

Yesterday two women, Mrs. DEMAREST and Mrs. MCDONNEL, of Washington Village, made affidavits before Coroner WHITE that one of their neighbors, Miss WEBSTER, had an illegitimate child answering the description of the one found. This infant, they said, had been conveyed away on the 18th inst by JOSEPH D. RICHARD, a merchant on Palisade-avenue, and they believed the murdered child found was the same. Upon these affidavits Coroner WHITE at once proceeded to Washington Village, and, after consulting with Coroner VOLK, arrested Miss WEBSTER and RICHARDS, and held them in custody to await the result of the investigation.

From the prisoners the Coroner learned that the father of the child was one ALBERT ROLLING, of New-York, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Proceeding to New-York, Coroner VOLK found ROLLING in the upper part of the City, and at once served the warrant. ROLLING was greatly surprised as well as alarmed at the singular turn his little intrigue had taken, but stoutly denied that any harm had come to the child. In fact in a few minutes he produced him to the Coroner. All the prisoners were of course set at liberty.

For Twenty-five Cents

You can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug, about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the signature of E. Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects. Sold in bottles only. Any one who pretends to sell it by the Ounce or Pound is a swind

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales for the week ending Saturday last were quite large—larger than any previous week of the month—and the prices obtained were generally satisfactory. Two or three quite valuable pieces of country property were disposed of, and the sales drew several quite large crowds. There is a perceptible falling off, though, in public interest, the bidding is not so prompt, nor the visitors as much in earnest as they were a few weeks ago. The anxious buyers have for the season been pretty well supplied, and many, who attend these sales now, go simply for the excursion and to have a good time. It is not likely that many more will be made before the Summer vacation. A few, of course, will be, and between now and the 15th of next month several chances will be offered for those who are not yet suited to secure rural homes. Property to be disposed of now needs to be very attractive and really desirable. Several such pieces will be offered, and will probably sell well.

The sales for the week just closed were as follows:

New-York improved property	$57,830
Country improved property	60,225
Country unimproved property	271,250
Total for the week ending June 26	$389,305

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$6,000
Country improved property	53,865
Country unimproved property	288,657
Total	$348,522
Total from June 1 to June 5	$263,581
Total for week ending June 12	105,786
Total for week ending June 19	348,522
Total for week ending June 26	389,305
Total for the month of January	2,393,731
Total for the month of February	9,175,965
Total for the month of March	14,047,214
Total for the month of April	7,285,826
Total for the month of May	1,670,639
Grand total	$35,680,589

To-day three large sales will be made.

At Rahway, N. J., Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will offer on the premises 250 choice city lots, the property of J. U. UNDERHILL, Esq. Lufbery, Rutherford and Bond streets are now opened through the property, and Scott-avenue will also be opened as soon as the requisite formalities can be gone through. Proposals for grading, curbing and guttering these streets are now advertised, and the work will be done this Summer. Monroe-street is already flagged to Grand-street, where these improvements begin. The property is located within ten minutes' walk of the present depot. The great dependence of purchasers contemplating to build would, however, be a new station near Scott-avenue, which will probably be built as soon as a few more commuters reside in that vicinity. Free passage from New-York will be extended to all persons desirous in good faith of attending the sale. A liberal collation will also be served, under a tent provided for the purpose. The special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-street at 12 M. Tickets may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell 132 villa sites in the city of Plainfield, N. J., adjoining Hyde Park. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock, A. M. Free tickets may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-street, or of Mr. D. C. HYDE, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-street.

Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO. also have a sale at Plainfield, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at Plainfield Station on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. Should the weather be unfavorable, the sale will take place on the next fair day. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 26 Pine-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Broome-st., No. 207, 27x52	$21,700
Fort George property, plot known as No. 88 on a map of Isaac Dyckman, 199.10x311.7x50x40x61.3 x183.2x400	8,000
Frankfort-st., No. 11, 28.9x104x31.3x104, ½ part	3,150
Manhattan-st., s. s., lots known as Nos. 162 and 164 on a map of Manhattanville, 50x100	nom.
Mangin-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x 98.10	6,250
Marion-st., w. s., lot known as No. 1,166 on a map of Nicholas Bayard, 26x90x25x94; Marion-st., w. s., part of lot known as No. 1,165 on same map, 4x93.3x4x94.11	18,000
Oliver-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Cherry-st., dimensions not stated, ½ part; Cherry-st., s. s., between Oliver and Water sts., dimensions not stated, ½ part; Water-st., s. s., between Oliver and South sts., dimensions not stated, ½ part	nom.
16th-st., n. s., 119.3 ft. east of Avenue A, 23.9x92	14,800
31st-st., s. s., lot known as No. 3 on a map of Jacob S. Arden, 25x39.2x25.2x36.11	nom.
46th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x100.5	nom.
71st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2	9,500
85th-st., n. s., 195.6½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2	16,500
106th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x301.10	10,000
107th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 275x1 block	40,000
Leases Recorded.	
Chambers-st., Nos. 200 and 202, 2 years, per year	$2,250
West 4th-st., No. 103, 3 years, per year	1,600
West 4th-st., No. 103, 2 years, per year	1,700
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Broadway, n. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-st., 41.6x100	$3,500
Broadway and Ellery-st., s. w. corner, 36.6x72x 25x76.3	1,500
Eagle-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 25x100	600
Nassau-st., n. s., 108.10 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 18x 94.4	3,475
Nassau-st., n. s., 90.9 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 18x218 x74.6x85.10x66.9x51	nom.
Quincy-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100	7,000
Sandford-st. and Graham-av., n. w. corner, —x—	1,800
Smith-st., s. s., lot No. —, P. & J. Moore's map, 50x98.9	600
Smith-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100	3,900
Scholes-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	4,200
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	6,500
Gates-av., s. s., 21 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 21x100	nom.
Johnson-av., s. s., 50 ft. s. of Cooper-st., 25x100	473
Nostrand-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Kosciusko-st., 40x80	170
3d-place, s. s., 62.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.10x 135.5	10,500
3d and North 13th-st., n. corner, 100x200	4,000
3d-st., n. s., 132.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	20,000
North 7th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-st., 25x100	nom.
Lots Nos. 76, 77, 146, 147, G. S. Thatford's map, (New-Lotts)	700
Lot No. 890, block B B. J. B. Bacon's map	1,100
Lot No. 2,158, Buchanan's Assessment Map, Williamsburg	1,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Stevens-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Fulton-st., house and lot, 49x198	$2,650
Bayside.	
Brown-st., w. s., 201.6 ft. n. of Bradish-av., 200x 344	$1,100
Hempstead.	
Great Plains to New Bridge road, w. s., adjoining Baldwin's, 6 acres	$400
Seaman's to the Plains road, both sides, adjoining Settman's, 40 acres	6,500
Greenwich Point road, s. s., adjoining Place's, 1 acre	300
Franklin-square, e. s., adjoining Eldert's, 2 acres	200
Hunter's Point.	
East 5th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100	$750
Newtown.	
Evergreen-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Chicago-av., 100 x100	$400
Grove and Centre sts., s. e. corner, 50x200	790
John-st., n. w. s., Payntar property, 25x100	292
John-st. and Wilbur-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	840
Far Rockaway.	
Morton's-lane, s. s., adjoining Cheever's, 225x393	$5,000
Roslyn.	
Hempstead Harbor, w. s., adjoining Hicks', house and barn	$1,000
Springfield.	
Freeman's-path, adjoining Mills', 76.6x82	$137
Whitestone.	
Washington-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Whitestone-av., 150x137.6	$6,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Emmet-st., n. s., 175 ft. from Frelinghuysen, 79 ft. front	$1,300
Lewis-st., e. s., 29 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100	415
Madison and Downing sts., cor. of, 65x92	10,000
Nichols-st., s. s., indefinite lot, 16x75	2,200
Plane-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Market-st., 44x70	4,000
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., indefinite lot, 59 ft. front	11,000
Vanderpool-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Frelinghuysen-av., 50x100	12,000
Belleville.	
Linden and DeWitt avs., corner of, 100 ft. front	1,000
Orange.	
Centre-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 69x124	$2,400
Centre-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 69x124	2,719
West Orange.	
Park-way, e. s., indefinite, 100 ft. front	$3,000
First Mountain, e. s., and Northfield road, n. s., 611 ft. front; Another plot on Northfield road, w. s., 104 ft. front	10,350
South Orange.	
Randolph-place, n. s., 240 ft. w. of Scotland road, 88-100 acre	$15,600
HUDSON COUNTY.	
Hudson City.	
Newark-av. and South 5th-st., n. w. corner, 61.6x 58.8x85	$3,600
South 1st-st., n. s., 66.8 ft w. of Coles-st., 16.8x50	3,777
South 2d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 25x 100	1,300
Lot No. 52, Van Vorst's Heights Comp'y, 25x100	2,000
Lots Nos. 25, 26, block No. 32, s. s. Van Vorst-st., between Clerk and Montgomery avs., 50x90	1,700
Lots Nos. 25, 34, block No. 7, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map, 50x10	1,400
Hoboken.	
Bloomfield-st., w. s., 40 ft. s. of 9th-st., 0.2x76	$50
Lots Nos. 23 and 24, block No. 60, Coster's estate	1,500
Bergen.	
Bowdoin-av., s. s. and w. of Monticello-av., Cosgrove's property, 33x176	$1,000
Bishop-st., s. s., 42 ft. e. of W. Frost's property, 20x100	850
Forrest-st., lot No. 34, map of Claremont, 25x1,100	100
North Bergen.	
Lots Nos. 13 and 14, block E, map of Secaucus, 50x100	$200
Kearney.	
Lot No. 1, map of Statts Morris	$502

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 1ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., two blocks from Prospect Park, a splendid mansion, 45x50; all improvements; ten lots of ground and stable; handsome shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; walls frescoed by an Italian artist; burglar alarm, and all in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, A PERFECT gem, $22,500, and a four-story house, complete in every particular, $30,000; 53d-st., 6th and 7th avs.; the last of twelve houses. Apply to J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

THAT SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot, No. 15 East 54th-st., will be sold at a great bargain. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON SUYDAM-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., a handsome two-story house; 12 rooms, two-story extension and two lots. Price, $6,000.
JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT SITE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A farm consisting of about 55 acres, with a small, old-fashioned, comfortable dwelling-house, barn, shed, &c., fifteen miles from New-York, on the Central-av., three miles northeast of Jerome Park; easily approached; commanding from every acre unsurpassed and magnificent views of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound, and affording numerous valuable sites for residences; is now offered for sale at much less than its value. The plot offered above is located on Valentine Hill, one of the highest points between New-York and White Plains, and sloping from west to east, thus avoiding the dazzle of the sunrays, and giving the most agreeable position for residences and sighting objects far and near. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$26,000.—FOR SALE ON THE WEST bank of the Hudson, opposite Tivoli Station, an elegant country seat of 90 acres of the best land, affording the finest views of the Hudson, the distant Catskills, and surrounding country. The mansion is substantial, with modern improvements and all necessary outbuildings, ice-house, (filled,) &c.; a fine mountain spring, supplying a fish pond, meanders through the ground, forming beautiful miniature falls; the lawn declines with a gentle slope to the river, having a frontage of 2,200 feet; abundance of choice fruit. The premises, which are now ready for occupancy, present a most desirable residence for a family of moderate means and refined tastes; a liberal reduction made on the original price. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AT IRvington, on the Hudson, a large house and barn with two acres of land, beautifully located and well shaded; price $20,000. A large house and lot in the village; price, $10,000. Also a corner lot with fine cottage; price, $4,500. All the above within five minutes walk from depot and steamboat landing. And a first-class large house, with about ten acres, most beautiful grounds on the banks of the Hudson River, within one mile of the aforesaid depot. For full particulars and terms apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FARM AND VILLA SITES.—ABSOLUTE peremptory sale by auction on THURSDAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock, New-Monmouth, N. J., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, fine boats Pier No. 32 North River. First—Substantial-built country seat, with five acres of land, &c. Second—A farm-house adjoining the above, with twenty-four acres of fruit land, &c. Terms, 10 per cent. cash, 90 per cent. credit. Inquire of GEORGE P. FOX, No. 47 Amity-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A large house, containing 12 rooms, with stable, coach-house, &c., beautifully situated on 7th-st., eight minutes' walk from the station, and standing on one acre of land. The ornamental and shade trees are well grown, and there are flower and kitchen gardens. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, furnace in cellar, ground handsomely laid out, carriage-house, fruit and ornamental trees; lot 200x380 feet; unparalleled view and neighborhood; terms easy. The owner, photograph and plans of the house can be seen any day this week at Room No. 5, No. 132 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M., or apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Burlington, N. J., with large new modern mansion and ornamental grounds, and twenty acres crowded with the choicest bearing fruits of all kinds, the whole in perfect condition. Superior location, easy payments, and full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—DESIRABLE residence at Highlands of Nevesink; furnished or unfurnished; within two hours of New-York. Apply to MORRISON & HALL, No. 163 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st., offers for rent brown-stone front four-story house, No. 322 West 14th-st., will be put in order, $2,000.

Three-story brick house, No. 125 Waverly-place, newly painted and papered throughout, in perfect order, $1,200.

Second floor No. 127 Waverly-place, just been painted and papered throughout, per month, $25.

Store No. 46 Hudson-st., $450.

Rooms and bedrooms at No. 46 Hudson-st., from $5 to $15.

FURNISHED MANSION, GROUNDS, &c., to let or lease, on the East River, about 12 miles from Union-square; easily approached; mansion quite spacious, with all the modern improvements and elegantly furnished; land from 6 to 60 acres; stables and coach-houses roomy and complete; fine garden, fine fruit, fine shade and a perfect English lawn; grass grows to the water's edge. Rent—(to a private family) —$4,000 for either season or year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for the season or longer, one of the most desirable residences on the Hudson, consisting of a large double house, standing in the centre of a beautiful park of seven acres, and commanding the most beautiful views in every direction; five minutes from depot; furnace and gas. Address Box No. 331 Yonkers Post Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, No. 24 Rapelyea-st., five minutes' walk from South or Hamilton Ferries; house in complete order and in excellent neighborhood; rent only $800. Inquire of J. C. ANGELL, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 26, or E. A. MOSS, No. 24 Broad-st., back office.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, ALL IMprovements, on Boulevard, 11th-av. and 141st-st.; rent $800; also three-story and basement house, No. 444 West 23th-st. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FOR THE SUMmer, a neatly-furnished cottage house, eight rooms, small garden attached, within three minutes' walk of the depot. Terms low. Apply to T. R. JAMES, with Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 156 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE, EXCEPT DOCtor's office, unfurnished house No. 15 West 20th-st., to a private family, or to keep gentlemen lodgers. Apply on the premises.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, ON the beach, two well furnished cottages, of 12 rooms each, with or without board; stabling and coach-houses. Inquire at No. 99 William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE in Brooklyn to cost about $13,000, on easy terms; healthy location; all improvements, &c.; full particulars required. Address RUSSEL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—ON HARLEM RAILroad, north of White Plains. G. JOHONNOT, Box No. 3,919 City Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—FERDINAND SUYDAM, JOHN DORE, PHILLIPS PHŒNIX and GEORGE HENRY WARREN, surviving executors under the last will and testament of Stephen Whitney, deceased, plaintiffs, against OLIVER R. INGERSOLL and ADALINE M., his wife, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, on MONDAY, the 17th day of May next, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those lots or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the said City of New-York, lying on Water and South sts., between Pike and Rutgers slips, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Water-st., distant fifty-two feet and eleven inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Water-st. and Pike-slip, running thence southerly and parallel with Pike-slip one hundred and sixty feet one and a half inches to the northerly line of South-st., thence easterly along said northerly line of South-st. forty-one feet four and one-half inches, thence northerly and parallel with Pike-slip one hundred and sixty feet and one and one-half inches to the southerly side of Water-st., thence westerly along said southerly line of Water st. forty-one feet four and one-half inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1869.
GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.
IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 7th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.
IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 10th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.
IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is further adjourned till the 21st day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 11, 1869.
GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.
IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 30th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 21, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.
IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
AUCTION SALE.
250
CHOICE RAHWAY LOTS.
CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
FREE EXCURSION
BY
SPECIAL TRAIN.
SPLENDID COLLATION
AND
PLENTY OF IT.
JOHNSON & MILLER
will positively sell, without
LIMIT OR RESERVATION,
By order of
J. U. UNDERHILL, ESQ.,
on the premises, at
1:30 o'clock P. M., on
TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869,
250 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS
In the First Ward of the City of Rahway. Should weather compel a postponement, the sale will be positively held the next fair day.

The property is splendidly situated on Grand, Bond, Lufbery and Rutherford sts., Scott and Lincoln avs. The lots are on high ground, only a few moments' walk from the depot, and within a short distance of the Rahway River, which is navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. Rahway has constant communication with New-York by 34 daily trains over the New-Jersey Railroad. It is one of the most delightful cities in New-Jersey; no place so near New-York has greater natural advantages. It has extensive manufacturing interests. Population 12,000; 12 churches. Excellent schools. Thoroughly sewered. All leading streets flagged, and main thoroughfares paved with Belgian pavement. This will be the FIRST EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF RAHWAY PROPERTY. The terms will be very liberal, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOW TO GO.—Take special train, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., by New-Jersey Railroad, at 12 o'clock on the day of sale, June 29. Free excursion tickets can be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEORGE R. JAQUES, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, No 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE OF 132 VILLA SITES, CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J., adjoining Hyde Park,
ON PEMBERTON, CENTRAL, LANE AND FIELD AVS. AND ADJOINING STREETS.
Sixty-five minutes from Wall-st., N. Y.

These plots will be sold by auction upon the ground on TUESDAY, June 29, 1869, rain or shine, as the land is a sandy loam and not muddy after a rain.

It is the most elevated land on the plain. The avenues and streets regularly graded and laid out by R. Graves, City Surveyor of New-York.

It is most beautifully situated, having all the comforts of gas, water, accessibility to the City, with pure mountain air, fine drives and healthiness of the country.

Special train leaves foot of Liberty-st., TUESDAY, June 29, at 11 A. M.

Lunch, &c., on the arrival of the train.

For free passes, maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to D. C. HYDE, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.
DELIGHTFUL FREE EXCURSION.
JOHNSON & MILLER,
Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y., are now prepared to issue free tickets over New-Jersey Railroad to all respectable persons who wish to attend their great auction sale of 250 RAHWAY CITY LOTS, to take place on
TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 29.

Splendid lunch and plenty of it will be ready on the arrival of cars.

Special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock June 29. Tickets may also be obtained of Geo. R. Jaques, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, and of F. Blank, Esq., corner of Cedar and Temple sts.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

Positive sale, by order of George A. Moore, of Kansas, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 2½ P. M., on the premises: A desirable farm at Plainfield, N. J., situated on stage road, in two parcels, to wit: Sixty acres in good state of cultivation, with a front on two roads; large dwelling, containing 14 rooms; ice-house and other buildings. Also, 40 acres in good state of cultivation, fronting on two roads; large barn, four stalls; 10 acres wood. The above will be sold separate or together. Carriages will be in waiting at Plainfield Station on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. Should the weather be unfavorable, the sale will take place on the next fair day. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

STEAMTUG AND BARGES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clark's Wharf, Locust Point, Baltimore, under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., on SATURDAY, 3d July next, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamtug STEPHEN DECATUR and barges HOPE and JAMES R. GOULD.

The tug is staunch, sea-worthy, and in good condition, of 114 49-100 tons burden, six years old, Philadelphia built, and will be sold with all her tackle and furniture, consisting in part of charcoal iron boiler and high pressure engine, 26-inch cylinder, 26-inch stroke, built by Neafie & Levy; metallic boat, chain cable, &c.

The barges are iron, of 100 tons capacity each, in good order, and will be sold with furniture and tackle on board.

These vessels can be seen at above wharf till day of sale; and every facility will be granted to persons who wish to examine them with a view to purchase, on application to Captain E. A. Bancroft, A. A. Q. M., No. 51 S. Sharp-st.

Terms cash on day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l, Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On TUESDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 65 West 51st-st.

Elegant Household Furniture, Piano, &c., consisting of Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite, in moquette, imported for present owner; carved rosewood sewing chair, in do.; elegant ebony inlaid, marble-top sideboard, gilt gardinier, elegant lace and reps window curtains, gilt cornices, gilt reception chairs, in figured satin; marble clock, with bronze figures, with coupes to match; gilt frame, French plate mantel mirror, carved rosewood, 7-octave piano, made by Brietkoff & Baertel, Leipsic; ebony inlaid work table, rosewood music stand, carved black-walnut library and card tables, carved black-walnut suite in figured reps, black-walnut and gilt-frame engravings, black-walnut bedsteads and dressing bureaus, wardrobes, pearl inlaid chairs, in striped reps, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, black-walnut extension table, black-walnut, marble-top buffet, black-walnut suite in maroon morocco, glassware, china, kitchen ware, &c. &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 49 Lafayette-place, elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite in moquette, elegant rosewood centre tables, etagere, bronze and ormolu mantel clocks, with gas chandeliers and brackets to match, elegant curtains and cornices to match.

LIBRARY.—Rosewood bookcase, and library tables, suite in blue plush, fine bronzes, vases and figures, lace and moquette curtains, window shades, lounges, easy chairs, &c.

REDROOM.—Fine carved bedsteads, armoire-a-glace, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, arm chairs, fine mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, pier and mantel mirrors, sheets, quilts, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Carved black walnut buffet, extension tables, arm chairs, crockery, glass, china, &c.

Fine velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oilcloths all through the house. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

S. B. JANES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF BLAST FURNACES, IRON MINES, &c.

For sale by auction, on June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at LILLIE SAFE AND IRON COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 16 Park-place, New-York, about 910 acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, comprising 2 blast furnaces, making about 250 tons of iron per week; mines supplying the furnaces with magnetic iron ore; large foundry and machine shop driven by water power, and other valuable improvements. Also, supplies of coal, ore, &c.; teams, produce, and other chattels in use for conducting the mining and manufacturing business upon said lands. For particulars inquire of
S. B. JANES, Treasurer and Agent,
No. 16 Park-place, New-York.

Sale adjourned to June 16, at 12 o'clock M.
Sale adjourned to June 29, at 12 M.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC sale, on THURSDAY, July 1, 1869, on board the vessel, by order of the Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury,

THE IRON STEAMER "VIRGIN,"

now lying at the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's wharf, Hoboken; Clyde built, length 216 feet, breadth 24 feet 5 inches, depth of hold 10 feet 9 inches, tonnage 441 84-100, engines double oscillating.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent of the amount bid to be deposited by the successful bidder at the time of sale. The remainder to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of the vessel.

For further particulars inquire of
M. H. GRINNELL,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 29, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
450 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.
200 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 108 Liberty-st.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, SECONDhand and new office and counting-house desks, safes, &c. On WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of household furniture, bedding, glass, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

REV. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., POULTney, Vt., opens Ripley Female College for boarders, July 16. This is a splendid resort at reasonable rates.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SILVER WATCH, IN SOUTH WILliam-st. or neighborhood. Finder will obtain reward by returning to WM. R. ROBERTS, at No. 23 South William-st.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
DARIUS R. MANGAM, WM. F. ALLEN,
NORRIS WINSLOW, OLIVER CARPENTER,
SILAS H. WETHERBEE, JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. H. LYON, ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
THOMAS CHRISTY, HUDSON HOAGLAND
GEO. BUCKHAM, DANIEL S. APPLETON,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES M. DEUEL, HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS, WM. B. SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH POOL, T. W. SHANNON,
G. ROSENBLATT, URI GILBERT,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, THOMAS B. REED,
JOHN R. CECIL, ALFRED B. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON, GEO. A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, THEO. F. BRETT,
WM. M. EVARTS, WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL, F. S. SALISBURY,
WILLARD IVES, DENNIS JONES,
JACOB S. CARTER, JAMES MERRELL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus, June 1, 1869	112,000
Assets	362,000

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

At an election held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
Effingham Townsend, Jacob Van Wagenen,
Chas. R. Swords, John R. Willis,
D. Henry Haight, Preston H. Hodges,
Amos R. Eno, Walter Barnes,
John Watson, Henry Coffin,
Samuel Willetts, John D. Griffen,
Don Alonzo Cushman, Charles H. Isham,
Uriah J. Smith, William Palen,
Sylvester L. H. Ward, James B. Ames, Jr.,
John Scott Boyd, Egbert A. Clark.
Isael Corse,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously elected President, vice HUGH LAING, deceased.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.
A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.
Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st., New-York,
Want the following Southern Securities:
Memphis City Bonds, indorsed by Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
Shelby County (Tenn.) Bonds.
Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bonds and Stock.
Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
Schedules will be furnished on application. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on the 29th and 30th June.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the Preferred stock of the Company at par on and after the 1st of July next at this office. Interest thereon will cease from and after that date.
M. K. JESUP, President.

CASH LOANED ON REAL ESTATE, Stocks and Bonds. Insurances effected and losses adjusted. Mortgages and miscellaneous securities negotiated. Money advances made.
JAMES B. DEVOE, No. 25 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
(OF ILLINOIS)
First Mortgage Seven per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time, if desired.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles: total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,200,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.
The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

NOTICE.
STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, TOPEKA, June 11, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of Kansas, falling due July 1 proximo, will be paid at the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.
GEORGE GRAHAM, State Treasurer.

OFFICE HOUSTON TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date at the National City Bank.
D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.
Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.
This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.
Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.
ED. W. BRANDON, JEROME BUCK, HENRY SPEAR, Commissioners.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE Bonds of the State of South Carolina, since July 1, 1867, will be paid on and after July 1, 1869, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.
The interest due on the Registered Stock of the State since July 1, 1867, will be paid at the Treasury Department in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 11, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in United States gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 114 State-st., Boston, on FRIDAY, June 25; and at the banking-house of Blake Bros. & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 1. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received by Blake, Bro. & Co. for examination on the 29th and 30th of June. Schedules will be furnished on application. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.
The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption July 1, 1869, will be paid, agreeable to notice of this department given April 1, 1869.
EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 41 Cedar-st. corner William-st., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, less Government tax.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE GRAND River Valley Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July next, will be paid at this office.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 23, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of New-York.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—The annual interest on the outstanding scrip of this Company will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maden-lane, New-York, on and after July 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 30th inst, both days inclusive.
B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Coupons of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1869, will please present them on and after that date at this Bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, entitled to CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS for the year 1867, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the South Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 49 Washington-st., Boston.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD Company.—The coupons of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 49 Washington-st., Boston.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, due on the 1st July, will be paid by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1869, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st prox.
B. E. SMITH, President.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES OF ALL kinds bought at highest market price, by
LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS, DUE 1st July, will be paid by WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property in amounts of $5,000 and upward. Principals only dealt with. Address P. O. Box No. 374.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116¾	117¼	5-20 Coupon,'67	119¾	120
Coupon, 1881	121⅛	121¾	5-20 Coupon,'68	119¾	120
5-20 Regis., 1862	116⅞	117⅜	10-40 Regist'd	107⅞	108⅛
5-20 Coupon,'62	121⅞	122	10-40 Coupon	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon,'64	117⅜	117⅝	Gold	137⅛	137⅜
5-20 Coupon,'65	118⅛	118⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon,'65, Jan. and July	119⅝	120			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 Per Cent Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,
due July 1, 1869, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st proximo, less Government tax; also,
DUE JULY 1, 1869.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD OF GEORGIA COUPONS, of Consolidated 7 per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
Mobile and Montgomery First Mortgage Bonds, Atlantic and Gulf First Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Little Rock First Mortgage Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds, Memphis City Bonds, South Carolina Bonds, Memphis and Charleston Stock, and Southwestern Railroad Stock.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.
Mississippi Central 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, Mississippi and Tennessee 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, Houston, Texas, and Central 1st Mortgage Bonds, Macon and Augusta Indorsed Bonds, Memphis and Charleston 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Montgomery and West Point 1st Mortgage Bonds, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Memphis City past due coupons; also, Southern Bank notes, by
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, No. 9 New-st.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

IN THE RECENT ROBBING OF this Bank there was taken $100,000 of the Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal, each bond $500, No. 401 to 600 inclusive, with coupons attached, the first payable on 1st of July next, thereafter 1st of January and July.
Parties are notified not to negotiate for said bonds or cash the coupons, as payment has been stopped.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 5th of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

FOR SALE—350 SHARES STOCK UNION Pacific Railroad Company. Wanted—Bonds of counties in States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Iowa. WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, MATURing July 1, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, June 17, 1869.

NOTICE.
A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of June inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Thursday, July 1.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer books will be closed the 26th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.
The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW YORK, June 17, 1869.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed the usual semi-annual interest to be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, free of Government tax.
The credit will be made under date of July 1; and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 25, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly Dividend (No. 22) of 2¾ per Cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of July proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.
The transfer books will close on the 6th July, at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 17th July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, WATKINS, N. Y., June 24, 1869.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company at Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York, on and after July 1, 1869. DANIEL BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The transfer book will be closed from this day till July 1, 1869. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of all tax,) payable on and after July 1, proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from June 26 to June 30, inclusive. R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July, 1869.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of July next. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment inclusive. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1.
The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 2. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after 1st July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to day of payment. W. H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable July 6, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 8th of July proximo. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 12.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, June 28, 1869.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st July next. A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg) L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.
The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, on and after July 1, 1869.
The transfer books will close June 19, and reopen July 2. By order of the Board,
F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6TH JULY next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst.
Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.—free from Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on the 3d of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 3d July. Stockholders upon the New-York books will receive their dividends at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place. J. LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1869. The transfer books will be closed on June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st prox.
JNO. T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 6, 1869.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The transfer book will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 2.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 1 prox.
The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., until 1st July next. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 9, prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, July 5.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1st prox., until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until 1st proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, prox.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable to stockholders on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) Per Cent., and Government tax, has been declared THIS DAY, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.—The usual quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent. and the Government tax, has this day been declared out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MERCER AND GRUNDY COUNTY BONDS, STATE OF MISSOURI.—The semi-annual interest due July 1, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, June 30 | Malta, Thursday, July 15
Aleppo, Thursday, July 1 | Scotia, Wednesday, July 21
Russia, Wednesday, July 7 | Tartar, Thursday, July 22
Samaria, Thursday, July 8 | Cuba, Wednesday, July 28
Java, Wednesday, July 14 | Palmyra, Thursday, July 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants,
First Cabin.....$120, gold. Second Cabin.....$60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$140, gold. Second Cabin to Paris.....$80, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CHINA embark, from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., or Jersey City, by 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. CHAS. J. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S (LAFAYETTE'S) MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESSE.....SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.....LABRADOR.....SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....GUYENNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, Aug. 21

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.
These steamers have the only steerage accommodations for American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA.....July 3 | IOWA.....July 17
DORIAN.....July 7 | BRITANNIA.....July 24
CAMBRIA.....July 10 | COLUMBIA.....July 31

and each ACTURIA every Saturday, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON,
(via Halifax).....Tuesday, June 29, 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ERIN (via Halifax).....Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$30 and $35
To London.....105 | To London.....35 and 40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....42 and 47
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..} 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..} 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON will sail for Queenstown and Liverpool, via Halifax, at 4 P. M. TO-DAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....June 30, at 10¼ A. M.
COLORADO.....3,025 tons.....July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,502 tons.....July 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons.....July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....3,132 tons.....July 28, at 4¼ P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,963 tons.....Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....($80 gold.) ($400.)
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.....July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Aug. 4

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

To Southampton, $30, Curr'y | To Havre...$35, Currency
To Antwerp...$35, Currency | To Paris.... 38, Currency

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, July 3, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, Girdler, Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Steerage.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin.
$200 $185 $150 $75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 1.—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 24.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

M. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....July 1
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...July 15

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.....July 28

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 12 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Beaver-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 55 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE, Saturday, July 3
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL, Saturday, July 10

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

M. E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Cabin passage, $30.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow July 7.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—36—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 9:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
FOR

BOSTON via NEWPORT

FREIGHT received at Pier 20 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

LONG BRANCH EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, June 21, the New-Jersey Express Company will run daily Expresses between New-York and Long Branch. Orders to call for goods can be left at any of the offices of the Adams Express Company.

Goods delivered to the Adams Express wagons will be forwarded promptly. G. R. DUNN,
Superintendent New-Jersey Express Co.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., June 23.....3:30 P. M.	Wed., June 23.....7 A. M.
Thurs., June 24.....3:30 P. M.	Thurs., June 24..7 A. M.
Sat., June 26.....9 A. M.	Fri., June 25.....7:30 A. M.
Sun., June 27.....8 A. M.	Sat., June 26.....5:30 P. M.
Mon., June 28.....7 A. M.	Sun., June 27.....5 P. M.
Tues., June 29.....7 A. M.	Mon., June 28.....11 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE Boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Sea Vaughan leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st., New-York, at 2 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR BONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ports daily, at 3:30, 4:15 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. Or Pier E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—I. A. KAYSER and HENRY KAYSER, plaintiffs, against HASPERG and SCHAEFER, who comprise the mercantile firm of Hasperg & Schaefer, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 20th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on three thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and forty-four cents thereof, and with interest on five thousand and fifty-three dollars and thirty-six cents thereof from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1869.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1869.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Je22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD and HENRY VAILE, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS GAGLIARDI, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 20 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars, with interest from the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 19, 1869.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 20 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 19, 1869. Je22-law8wTu*

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

FOR SPRING SALES, 1869.

VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAINS, in every variety, for rooms, halls and stairs, at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

SMITH BROTHERS,
successors to
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 78 Broadway, near Astor-place.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER HOUSTON AND SIXTH STS., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at said office until 11 o'clock, A. M., July 1st, 1869, for carting the Quartermaster's Department of this District, with nineteen hundred and ninety-one cords of merchantable hard wood (128 cubic feet) and seven thousand and thirty-two (7,032) tons, (2,240 pounds) best quality anthracite coal, egg, stove and nut sizes, to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., 250 tons stove, and 1,250 tons egg coal.
Fort Wood, N. Y. H., 127 tons egg coal.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., 327 cords wood, 257 tons stove and 857 tons egg coal.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., 27 tons nut, 112 tons stove, and 253 tons egg coal.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., 553 tons egg coal.
Willet's Point, 142 cords wood, 727 tons stove, 150 tons egg and 50 tons nut coal.
David's Island, 251 tons egg coal.
Fort Columbus, N. Y., 235 cords wood, 462 tons egg coal.
Fort Trumbull, Conn., 40 tons egg and 20 tons nut coal.
West Point, N. Y., 281 cords wood and 900 tons egg coal.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., 180 cords wood and 229 tons egg coal.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass., 51 cords wood and 163 tons egg coal.
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, 240 cords wood.
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, 62 cords wood and 355 tons egg coal.
Fort Preble, Me., 123 cords wood and 335 tons egg coal.
Fort Sullivan, Me., 250 cords wood.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts, and the coal in the yards or places provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to the weights as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders are expected to state specifically the time at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that if one of the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become security in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the coal and wood at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for wood or coal," (as the case may be,) to whom application should be made for additional particulars.

By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, and Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East. WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major, Acting Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster First District, Department of the East.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,767,000.—TAX RELIEF BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, June 29, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,767,000, of "Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York," authorized by Secs. 1, Chap. 34, Laws of 1869.

Said bonds are to be issued for the purpose of providing means to redeem the Family Aid Fund Bonds of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1; that portion of the county debt, due Nov. 1, and the quota of the State tax to be levied on account of State debt, chargeable to the County of New-York during the present year.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of July, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

The "Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 5," of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1869; the Bonds of the County of New-York, entitled "New-York County Bonds for the repayment of Taxes," due Nov. 1, 1869; and the "Consolidated Bonds of the City and County of New-York, of 1868," will be accepted at their par value and accrued interest, in payment, on account of any proposals made for the aforesaid Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York, which may be accepted; and in such cases the adjustment will be made at this office and the new bonds issued.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for deposits made with him on account of the aforesaid loan, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

This loan, without increasing the debt of the City, offers an investment to companies and individuals unrivalled in security for a period of years.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 19, 1869.

The time for receiving proposals for the above designated Tax Relief Bonds is hereby extended to THURSDAY, July 8, 1869, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 24, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals for Nicolson Pavements, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869, from such persons as may be legally authorized to construct Nicolson Pavement in the City of New-York, for the laying of that pavement in the following localities, to wit:

24th-st., from 1st to Madison-av.
22d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.
33d-st., from 8th to Madison-av.
29th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.
Cortlandt-st., from Broadway to Greenwich-st.
Dey-st., from Broadway to West-st.; and
14th-st., from 8th-av. to University-place.

The plans for these works can be seen, and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals for "McGonegal Pavements," each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the wooden pavement known as the "Improved Pavement," (McGonegal patent,) for the laying of this pavement in the following localities, viz.:

21st-st., from 4th to 5th avs.
25th-st., from 3d to Madison-av.
Lexington-av., from 21st-st. to 34th-st. and Waverley-place, from Broadway to Christopher-st.

The plans of these works can be seen, and forms for bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the Flak Concrete Pavement in the City of New-York, for the laying of that pavement in 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs. The plans for the works may be seen and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July next, for the construction of four Revenue Steam Cutters of wood or iron, one Propeller and three Side-wheel.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope,

"Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 17, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 2d day of July, at 12 M., for supplying SHIP CHANDLERY to the Revenue vessels on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Schedules of the articles to be furnished, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained, by responsible parties only in the Ship Chandlery trade, at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 17, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 2d day of July, at 12 M., for supplying RATIONS to the Revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The ration to be furnished is the usual Navy Ration, without spirits, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and are to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents thereof distinctly marked on each. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

TO CONTRACTORS.—A CONTRACT TO let for blasting and breaking iron ore and rock near the City; steady work for fifty men for a term of years. Apply at No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 28.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price list furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 805 6th-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Unlisted ocean property, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. BRADFORD, Passport Agent, 58 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION ON STRAW GOODS.

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED HATS, SUITABLE FOR SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, RUNNING FROM 5 CENTS TO 50 CENTS.

THOUSANDS OF HATS AND BONNETS, IN HAIR, CACTUS AND OTHER FANCY MATERIALS, EVERY DESIRABLE SHAPE, 44, 50, 63 AND 75 CENTS.

BOYS' HATS, 24, 50, 56, 63 CENTS AND UPWARD, ALL BELOW MARKET VALUE.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S.

PARASOL DEPARTMENT.
LOWER PRICES TO-DAY.
MISSES' PARASOLS, GOOD QUALITIES, 60, 75 AND 90 CENTS EACH.
RUFFLED, SEVERAL HUNDREDS, AT 90 CENTS.
ONE THOUSAND VARIOUS, COMPRISING SUN UMBRELLAS, RELIED, RUFFLED, PLAIN AND LINED, BOTH LARGE AND SMALL, AT $1, $1 25, $1 50 AND $1 75.
HUNDREDS OF PONGEES AT $1, $1 25 AND $1 50 EACH, EQUALLY CHEAP.
LINED, ALL COLORS, $1 75; EXTRA SIZE, $2.
BARGAINS IN FANCY NOTIONS.
SPECIALTIES—SATCHELS, 75 CENTS, $1, $1 25 AND $1 50 EACH.
GREAT BARGAINS IN PORTFOLIOS, PRICES AT THOUSANDS OF FANS, 10, 15, 20, 25 AND 30 CENTS. EXAMINE.
SEVERAL LINES OF CORSETS, 50, 60, 70, 80 AND 90 CENTS, CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
FROM SEVERAL STEAMERS, READY TO-DAY.
WHITE, BLACK, BOILED AND UNBOILED GROGRAIN RIBBONS, EVERY WIDTH; ALSO, FULL LINES OF RICH SASH RIBBONS, ALL COLORS.
EVERYTHING IN RIBBONS CHEAP.
ALSO, SILKS, SATINS, COLORED AND BLACK CRAPES, REAL AND MILLINERY LACES, EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, CUFFS, LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, SOCKETTES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS.
BARGAINS IN SILK FRINGES, LARGE ASSORTMENT.
CHEAP GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT THROUGHOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT.
JOBBING ROOMS
UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

R. H. MACY.

SPECIALTIES.
500 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
FROM $12 50 TO $60.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
100 CARTONS SASH RIBBONS.
500 CASES FINE STRAW GOODS.
1,000 LADIES' TIES AND BOWS.
CLEARING FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
AND WHITE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST., 13T

THE STORMS.

Great Damage to Property on Long Island and Elsewhere.

Casualties on the Sound and Loss of Life.

Several Persons Killed by Lightning.

The Storm on Long Island—Sloop Struck by Lightning off Whitestone—The Mate Killed—A Gentleman Killed at Rockaway—All the Guests of a Hotel Struck.

Long Island seems to have suffered peculiarly from the visitation of the storm on Sunday. From all parts of the island we receive accounts of disasters and destruction. Houses have been struck and damaged; telegraphic wires have been literally burned; many persons have been rendered insensible; and in one or two instances a sad loss of life has been the result. Perhaps the most remarkable incident of the storm was the wreck of the sloop *John Wright*. This vessel was sailing off Whitestone, when the fury of the storm burst forth; she was struck with immense force by the lightning and immediately capsized and sunk. The mate was no doubt killed by the shock, for when thrown into the water he did not appear to struggle or make any effort to save himself, but sank immediately.

At Far Rockaway a number of instances of the storm's fearful energies are mentioned. At the Seaside House nine persons were severely shocked by the lightning, some of them so badly as to need medical assistance. The Bay View House at Canarsie, was also struck, and the inmates suffered severely from the shock. In one instance it became necessary to send to East New-York for medical assistance.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

We have been furnished with the following statement in regard to the appearance of the storm, and its effects upon the inmates of the Sea Side House at Rockaway, by a gentleman who was present when the lightning struck the place.

He says: Yesterday, about 4 o'clock P. M., clouds of ominous blackness began to gather in the northwest, accompanied by rumbling of distant thunder. As the clouds gathered over the bay north of the bay Sea Side House they increased in darkness for about half an hour, being occasionally streaked with vivid bashes of lightning that descended in vertical lines to the horizon from an arc of about forty-five degrees. The clouds that preceded the darker masses passed over the hotel toward the ocean and became of a lighter hue, and seemed to roll upon each other in grand masses of vapor, with outlines as distinct as can be found in the most rugged and sublime upheavals of mountain scenery. From the craggy points of those advancing clouds electricity was passing off with a crackling noise, like the rapid discharge of rifle shots. When the heaviest and darkest clouds came directly over the hotel, the flashes of lightning became painfully vivid and the air hot almost to suffocation. The guests of the hotel, to the number of nearly forty, had gathered in the main parlor, and were all seated, the doors and windows being all open, when a bolt of electricity suddenly prostrated every person in the room. In an instant the persons least injured sprang to their feet, and found some seven or eight of the guests unconscious and apparently dead. The ladies, who were dressed in silk, were the least affected. There being a doctor upon the premises, restoratives were applied, and all began soon to recover, and in less than two hours were out of danger. The bolt that entered the room appeared to some to be about the size of a six-pound cannon ball; as it spent its force, it left in the room a suffocating smell of sulphur. It is remarkable that no one was conscious of hearing the thunder accompanying the bolt of electricity, nor did those who were hurt the most see any flash of light. Some felt the shock in their backs, some in their arms, others in their feet. The lightning entered the room near the conductor, on the west end of the building, and shivered the ceiling on one side of the chimney. In less than two hours from the accident all were as well (bating the fright) as though nothing had happened.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

A gentleman of this City, named JOHN P. LYNCH, was killed on the beach at Far Rockaway, by a stroke of lightning. The storm, though not quite unexpected, descended so rapidly that numbers of persons were caught upon the beach. Mr. LYNCH had been enjoying a walk there, and when the rain began to fall he hurried through the sands as fast as he was able toward his hotel. He was, however, doomed never to reach it alive. When opposite the Old Pavilion grounds, he was struck lifeless to the earth, and his body was subsequently found by some of the bathing-house people.

In Jamaica there seems to have been considerable destruction of property. The houses of PATRICK LARKIN and JOHN CARMAN were struck and much damaged. Other persons had buildings and furniture struck and injured. The telegraph wires of the South Side Telegraph Company were burned and broken by the electric fluid in a number of places, and the apparatus will need considerable repairs.

Storm on the East River—Sinking of a Schooner—Two Men Lost.

A schooner, the name of which was not ascertained, while sailing down the East River toward New-York on Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, and when near College Point, was struck by the lightning and almost immediately sunk with all her sails set. The lightning appeared to have torn off her side planking near the water line. She had four men on board at the time she was struck, two only of whom were rescued by a small steamtug, which fortunately happened to be near her. The other men are supposed to have been killed by the lightning, or stunned and carried down with the vessel.

Effects of the Storm in Queens County.

The storm of wind, rain and electricity which passed over Long Island on Sunday afternoon was one of the most severe ever known in the vicinity. Considerable damage was done in all directions, trees and houses being thrown down in one or two places. In East New-York three houses were struck by lightning; two of them were situated on Baltic-avenue and Madison-street. They had but recently been erected by M. C. REILLY, Esq. The other building struck is owned by Mr. COMMINGS, and located on the corner of Washington-avenue and Baltic-street. It was but slightly damaged. Five persons who were in the house at the time of the shock were thrown to the floor and slightly stunned. At College Point the storm was also very severe; several trees were torn up and PARSONS' green-house damaged. In the Sound opposite the Point a number of small sailing vessels received considerable injury.

The Storm in Westchester County—Two Oxen Killed—Huge Trees Thrown Down.

Mr. H. S. KNOWLTON and Mr. THOMAS WEAR, residing near Port Chester, each lost a valuable ox by lightning on Sunday evening, and some damage was done on the premises of Colonel BARTRAM.

Lightning struck the ground at four different points in the village of Mount Vernon, on Sunday evening, but no damage was done as far as ascertained.

At the house of Mr. EDWIN HORTON, near the Episcopal Church, Portchester, after knocking over one of the chimneys, the electric fluid passed along the tin roofing to the opposite side of the building, thence downward, tearing off the siding on its course. It then entered a room where a boy was sitting and affected him so badly that he was unconscious for a short time. The fluid descended to the kitchen below, where it tore the range to pieces and scattered things in all directions.

During the thunder storm on Sunday afternoon, the lightning struck a large locust tree on the premises of Mr. WM. G. SEACORD, at Upper New-Rochelle, and a horse belonging to Mr. B. F. UNDERHILL, that was standing under the tree at the time. Miss MARTHA J. MOORE, a young lady 16 years old, who was standing in the kitchen of Mr. SEACORD, was thrown down by the shock, and so severely injured as to render medical assistance necessary. Several other persons residing in the neighborhood were affected by the shock.

The Storm in New-Jersey—Houses Struck by Lightning.

From the Newark Advertiser, June 28.

A shower of unusual violence originated in the Blue Mountain region on the northern borders of the State, yesterday afternoon, and passed over Sussex and Morris Counties in a direct southeastern course to this city. It was first observed at Newton, Sussex County, about 3 o'clock, and there the thunder was not only the most terrific heard for years, but for half an hour the rain fell as it had never fallen before in that section. On the black cloud swept, like the besom of destruction, and about 4 o'clock burst over this city, startling our people with its vivid flashes and deafening peals, and pouring down the streets such a flood of water as made the insufficiency of our sewerage manifest to all. Railroad-avenue, as usual when a storm is violent and prolonged, was soon inundated, and Kinney-street, Washington, near Market, and the vicinity of Sussex-avenue, exhibited miniature floods such as seldom result from so brief a shower. In Washington-street several basements were flooded, as well as those on Railroad-avenue. During the continuance of the shower, the lightning which accompanied it struck in several places, but as yet we learn of no loss of life, or extensive damage therefrom.

The house of Mr. B. F. CRANE, No. 76 State-street, was struck, which passed down the lightning rod attached to the main building and perforated its way through the tin roof of an extension but lately completed, passed down into the interior, shattered both sides of a partition between two rooms, and then followed the gas-pipe to the ground under the building. A gentleman sat some five feet from the point where the fluid entered the gas-pipe, with a child in his arms, and both were for a moment stunned by the flying bolt. The pipe was melted at its junction with the metre, and the escaping gas was ignited by the intensity of the heat.

In the Eleventh Ward, one of the corner stones of the house known as the "Cherry Tree Cottage," on Orange-street, was shattered, but none of the inmates were injured, the fluid burying itself in the ground.

At East Orange, a shed attached to a barn belonging to Mr. JOSEPH SIPP, on Sterling-street, was struck, the bolt passing out of the building and shattering a post on the outside. A gentleman passing by at the time was prostrated and stunned for a moment or so. Another gentleman, whose house is located near the barn, while standing in one of his rooms, the window of which was open, was wrapped in what seemed to be a sheet of flame. He suffered in nowise, except a temporary feeling of nausea.

At Montclair the house of Mr. JULIUS H. PRATT—to which there are four lightning rods attached—was completely enveloped and pervaded by electricity. The current seemed to have been attracted to the rods in such a volume that they failed to conduct it all to the ground, and it tore off a part of the roof and entered the house. A person whose attention was attracted to the house at the time from the outside, saw upon the roof what appeared to him a ball of fire as large as a barrel. Mr. PRATT was about ascending the stairs when the fluid entered, and when opposite the open door of the dining-room, saw it brilliantly illuminated with waves of flame, which appeared to shoot off from a common centre, each wave separating from the central point with a report. When he got up stairs he found that his little daughter, who was lying in bed with a broken collar-bone, had been violently moved from one side of the bed to the other, and she informed her father that she felt as if she was all on fire. Two panes of glass in the parlor windows were broken out, and the gilding upon the molding at the top of the ceiling peeled off in considerable quantities. In the cellar the plastering was torn off the ceiling, and two servants, who had a pan of currants between them, which they were preparing for tea, said the current passed directly between them. It also traversed the wires of the burglar alarm, and left the house pervaded by a sulphurous smell. The wonder is that no lives were lost and so little damage done.

At Bloomfield the house of Mr. JAMES WARD was struck and slightly damaged, and his son, who was in the cellar at the time, knocked down and stunned.

In East Newark no damage was done by the lightning, but several large trees on Mr. M. DAVIS' place were blown down across the road.

In Elizabeth the storm was the severest known for years. The new bridge over the creek, at Grand-street, which is in course of erection, was swept away by the torrent, and some other damage was done.

Great Freshet in and About Waterloo, Canada—Damage to Property.

WATERLOO, Canada, Monday, June 28.

The heavy rains yesterday gave rise to another great freshet, equal to that which occurred early in the Spring. Five mill dams that stood fast then have yielded to the present freshet. A large number of buildings and fences have also been carried away. The damage to farm property is very considerable.

The Effects of the Tornado in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, June 28.

During yesterday afternoon and early evening some three or four storms of the rudest kind—wind, rain, hail and thunder—drenched, frightened and damaged the city. The most disastrous occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The rain was preceded by the wind, which did its work effectually, unroofing and demolishing buildings, uprooting trees and destroying growing crops; then the hail and lightning followed, completing the destruction. In the lower part of the city, particularly in the First, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Wards, the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the hail covered the ground to a depth of half an inch. The storm appeared to spend its fury about the neighborhood of Front and Fifth and Mifflin streets. So far as known no human lives were lost, but property was damaged to the extent of many thousands of dollars. Scores of chimneys were either thrown down or partly wrecked. Telegraph poles were prostrated, and the wires twisted and broken. Hundreds of fruit and shade trees were uprooted, and rendered worthless. Limbs were broken off of other trees, shrubbery was ruined, flowers were scattered and torn up, and a scene of devastation was visible wherever the whirlwind held sway. Great damage was done to the crops of cereals and vegetables in what is known as the Neck and portions of the Twenty-seventh Ward. Many fields of grain look as if rollers had been passed over them. Miles of fences have been demolished and numbers of fowls killed. The direction of the main storm was southeasterly. In raged for more than half an hour.

Among the properties destroyed and injured were the following: The lower depot of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company, a long frame structure on a lot just north of Moore-street, and extending through from Fifth to Sixth-street, was struck by the wind and dashed to pieces, scarcely a timber being left upright. Many pieces of the splintered boards were carried over a square distant by the gale. About the time the wind struck the building a terrible clap of thunder occurred, and, from the appearance of some of the fragments of the destroyed depot, it is believed that the lightning struck it, and may have been instrumental in the work of destruction.

The roofs of two brick houses on the south side of Mifflin-street, above Front, were lifted into the air by the force of the wind, and were carried a considerable distance, alighting on an open lot. The roofs of two small houses in what is known as the "Ten-Gun Battery," in the same locality, shared a similar fate, as did also the roof of the Greenwich M. E. Church; the roofs of two houses on Fifth and Close streets, the roof of a house on Otsego-street, above Mifflin, the roofs of Nos. 246 and 248 Siegel-street, the roof of a building at Fifth and McClain streets, the roofs of two buildings at SHARP's foundry, Second and Mifflin streets, the roof of a shed at the coal-yard, Second and Tasker streets, and another at Front and Greenwich streets, and numerous other roofs in that locality. The bone factory of TASKER & CLARK, on Otsego-street, below Mifflin, and the fencing around NORTH, CHASE & NORTH'S factory were blown down. Portions of the roofs of some fifteen or twenty other houses in the same vicinity were more or less damaged by the storm. On Kœhler's-lane and Otsego-street, four dwellings were unroofed. They are three-story brick houses, and were covered with shingles. The roofs were taken off at the same time and carried 200 or 300 yards. The dwellings were occupied by JOHN POWELL, WILLIAM BRITTON, WILLIAM SMITH and ISAAC BECKETT.

A short distance south of the destroyed depot two new brick dwelling-houses on Hoffman-street, west of Fifth, which were ready to receive the joists of the second floor, were demolished. At Fifth and McKean-street, a half square further south, the roof was lifted bodily from the dwelling of Mr. JACOB MYERS, and carried about a hundred yards, falling into a truck garden on the opposite side of the street. The roof was composed of inch boards, covered with tin, and the whole was carried off together. Much rain falling afterward, Mr. MYERS' household effects suffered, and the interior of the building is damaged. The bone factory of Messrs. TASKER & CLARK, before mentioned, is a large building in four sections, and the roof of each section was carried away and fell several hundred yards distant, some of the planks penetrating the earth to the depth of four or five feet. The roof was a gravel one, and the board sheathing was lifted up with the felting and the gravel. A brick school-house on Greenwich-street, below Moyamensing-avenue, was partially unroofed.

The storm likewise raged with great severity in the vicinity of Haddington. The Summer residence of ROBERT G. MERCER, Esq., at Sixty-fifth and Vine streets, was damaged. A portion of the portico was blown down, and a number of fruit trees leveled with the ground.

Seventeenth District Union Republican Association.

A well-attended meeting of the above political organization was held last evening at its Wigwam on Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Mr. GEO. B. BRADFORD occupied the chair, and Mr. DOBBIE acted as Secretary, and after some unimportant business had been transacted a long discussion took place on patronage, resulting in the following resolutions being carried:

Resolved, That this Association censure the action of Mr. A. P. KETCHUM, recently appointed Assessor of this district, for the manner in which he has distributed the patronage of his office, and for entirely ignoring the claims of persons recommended to him by this Association.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Committee from the other District Republican Associations in the Ninth Congressional District, with power to take such measures as they may deem expedient in relation to the Assessorship of the Ninth Congressional District.

A committee of three having been appointed in accordance with these resolutions, some complimentary remarks were made respecting Mr. JENKINS, the late Treasurer, whose place is supplied by Mr. CREGIER.

Mr. DOBBIE, the Secretary, then tendered his resignation, which, after earnest entreaty on the part of the whole body, was allowed to lay over, the meeting then adjourning.

FAILURE OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The Quaker City Not Sailed, as Reported.

Capture of the Steamer Whiting with the Fillibusters on Board—End of the Expedition.

It transpired yesterday that the report of the sailing of the steamer *Quaker City* for Cuba is a total fabrication, devised for the purpose of creating a sensation. It is contradicted by undoubted authority—no less than that of Marshal BARLOW, who has been constantly on the watch to intercept the departure of expeditions calculated to cause a violation of the neutrality laws. Marshal BARLOW received intelligence on Thursday last that a number of Cuban recruits would be conveyed on Saturday evening by tugboats from different points around New-York, to a vessel which awaited them in the stream. He was previously informed that the steamer *Catherine Whiting*, which cleared for Galveston, Texas, on Friday, and lay at anchor off Bedloe's Island, was the vessel which was intended to carry the expeditionary forces. The suspicions against her were made more positive from the fact that the only cargo which she had on board was a load of hay and provisions; and accordingly it was determined to preserve a strict watch on her. A few subsequent inquiries gave some conclusive evidence of her fillibustering character, as they developed the fact that she was cleared by the same parties who sent off the steamer *Perit* some time ago. The revenue cutter *Henry McCulloch*, Captain MERRYMAN, was consequently ordered to keep a close scrutiny on the *Whiting* and prevent her sailing at all hazards. Marshal BARLOW himself embarked on the tugboat *Sarah Easton*, and made an inspection of the shores on both sides of the Hudson River, hoping to encounter the fillibusters and circumvent their designs.

At a very late hour on Saturday night it was reported that three parties of men had been taken on board tugboats and were coming down the river. The *Catherine Whiting* was then watched more carefully, it being understood that she was soon to leave her place of anchorage. A blank cartridge was promptly fired at her from the revenue cutter, followed by a howitzer shot, when the *Whiting* manifested no intention of coming to. The second shot whizzed across her bows and then she quickly came to anchor, and was boarded by the United States officers. She was subsequently ordered to be detained, and the revenue cutter was stationed alongside of her, with guns loaded, in readiness to meet any contingency. The tugboats with the fillibusters on board disappeared in the darkness, and what became of them was not ascertained, but it is supposed they disembarked after discovering that the *Whiting* had been captured.

Marshal BARLOW emphatically denies that any expedition has left this City at any time for the invasion of Cuba, except the steamer *Perit*, whose departure was chronicled in the TIMES several weeks ago. He says that the latter vessel only carried about 200 men, who were intended to take charge of the ordnance which she had on board until it safely reached the hands of the Cuban insurrectionists.

Yesterday Dr. F. J. MCNULTY and Dr. J. W. DU BOSE, who were recently arrested as being Cuban officers, were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, and were permitted to go free, conditionally on their promising to appear when called for.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

The Proposed Connection of New-York and Brooklyn—Address by Hon. Demas Barnes.

Hon. DEMAS BARNES delivered an address last evening, in the Brooklyn Athenæum, on the contemplated bridge which is to unite New-York and Brooklyn. Owing, perhaps, to the disappointment incident to the premature announcement of the address for last Thursday evening, as well as the lateness of the season, there was but a small audience present.

Rev. Dr. STORRS prefaced the address of the evening by a brief review of the early settlement and progress of Brooklyn in population and wealth.

Mr. BARNES, after a few general remarks, spoke as follows:

Some very intelligent gentlemen fear that the grade will be a serious obstacle to the utility of the bridge. They say—who will ever climb 130 feet to cross it. My dear sirs, who has asked you to do it. Have you ever crossed Fulton Ferry? Do you know the grade you now make on either side to get from the ferry? To go from Sands-street, Brooklyn, to Broadway, New-York, by boat, we now descend sixty-eight feet and then ascend forty feet, a total grade of 108 feet. To get from and to the same point by bridge we will ascend sixty-two feet and descend ninety feet, a total grade of 152 feet, or only forty-four feet more elevation to be overcome on a mile grade than we now do twice a day and hardly notice it. We do not start from the river, but sixty-two feet above the river. It is but a little longer than the Cincinnati bridge. No new mechanical principles are involved. The necessity for six tracks, of a floor eighty feet wide, must prove the mechanical solidity. I come not here to advocate any particular kind of bridge. I know that a bridge of some kind we must have. I do not believe that capital will ever invest in a tunnel requiring near 300 feet of grade on both sides, after the verdict of the people has been so decidedly given against subterranean travel under the Thames. I do not believe that the Government will ever consent to imperil Sandy Hook and our magnificent Bay, by adopting dykes across the river. I do believe that a suspension bridge is the most practical.

But, fellow-citizens, a bridge is not all our need. Twenty thousand persons daily, or 6,000,000 yearly, cross Fulton Ferry, whose destination is above Canal-street. Stand with me at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and cast your eye to the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, and you will be looking straight up Catharine-street—distance to Broadway one mile. But we are not allowed to go this way. We are floated near a quarter of a mile to the southwest, then carried up Fulton-street by a southerly inclination to Broadway, thence by right angle to Canal-street, distance one and three-quarter miles. Add the time lost by crowded thoroughfares, and the distance is more than doubled. We do not propose to dispense with Fulton Ferry as it now is, to accommodate down-town and cross-town trade. But we cannot accept this as all we are entitled to. The ricketty old Fulton Market occupies one-third of the street. This we should indict as a public nuisance, and remove it. Next we must widen Fulton-street, New-York, cutting it through to Ann-street, on a straight line to the Astor House. In addition to this, we must run boats from Fulton-street, Brooklyn, to Catherine-street, New-York, widen Catherine-street to the Bowery, extend it 1,000 feet, to the corner of Canal and Mulberry streets, and we have almost an air line from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, to Canal-street, to Broadway, to West-street, New-York. A slight deflection at the Bowery carries us to Union-square, another straight line up Chambers-street, and another up Second-avenue.

Look at the map. There is not a man of us who does not realize that these are the most vital improvements in which Brooklyn can be interested. They would be invitation cards to a vast population. They would be what the Erie Canal was to New-York—channels of communication—of which now we have not one. Doubling Cape Horn was once a necessity. Commerce did not long submit to that circuitous communication. It first built the Panama Railroad and then the great Pacific Road. Why should we double Fulton-street to reach the St. Nicholas Hotel? A half-hour saved to six million transits a year is a 125,000 days, which, at $5 a day, is $625,000 per annum. The cost of the Catherine-street improvement will not much exceed this sum, over the assessments, for benefit to adjoining property.

But my conservative friend says: "What have we to do with New-York streets? How can we effect these improvements?" Innocent sir—by treaty, by purchase; and, if by no other means, then by annexing New-York to Brooklyn, so that we can have a say, when they choose to barricade our streets. But there is another way. Let passengers be carried from Fulton Ferry to Catherine-street at their pleasure. Railroads would soon meet them there—the buildings would soon be forced back, and the extension of the street to Canal would follow without a quarter's delay. This would cost Brooklyn nothing.

All the ferries to the great continent across Hudson River last year carried 26,524,000 passengers. Those to Brooklyn carried 51,550,000—almost twice as many to Brooklyn as to the entire States west of us. This proves where the people prefer to reside. The addition of 1,200 persons to a population of 10,000 is not a wonderful thing, but the addition of 15,000 population this year, and of 100,000 a year ten years hence, is a matter of very great importance. Why, my friends, since this Bridge Company was incorporated we have added 40,000 to our population, and before it is completed we shall gain 300,000 more. Are the ferries adequate, or can they be made adequate to sustain the growing interests of Brooklyn? Ferries will not be dispensed with. Both they and the bridge will be needed. The further the termini of the bridge from the ferries, the more rapid the communication to distant points. Business near the water and down the hill will, of course, prefer the ferries.

THE COST AND PROFIT OF THE BRIDGE.

If the effect of this bridge will add two per cent. extra to the natural increase of our wealth from this time forward, it will be $3,000,000 in 1870 and $35,000,000 in 1890, or an average of $17,500,000 new wealth per year for thirty years—which, at three per cent., will bring us a tax income of $12,700,000, or $425,000 per annum. The interest on $6,000,000 of bridge debt at seven per cent. will be $420,000. All paid for us. Not a very expensive luxury, certainly. If it is said that the increase will not commence immediately, I reply that I think you are wrong; but if it does not, neither is the whole debt to be at once contracted. Can we afford to drive from our doors the wealth of an empire, because, perchance, we may have to pay a few extra dollars some year? A farmer might as well refuse to fence new lands upon which to plant crops, because he happens to be in debt, as Brooklyn refuse to build this bridge over which would flow our future wealth.

The Mayor of New-York, in his recent message, says: "How are we to afford 200,000 people easy and rapid communication to and from their business at about one hour of the day?" and answers it by asserting, "that it is necessary to neutralise the attraction of suburban rivals." He then urges the speedy building of underground and elevated railways up-town, so that instead of saying "New-York is twelve miles long, we can say it is a half hour long."

Let us answer this question for Mayor HALL by placing cars at Canal, Bond, Fourteenth-street, &c., which shall fly by quickest routes across a broad thoroughfare, and land passengers at Prospect Park, Bay Ridge or East New-York.

This bridge is to be built, appealing as it does to our pride, our gratitude and prosperity. When complete, let it illustrate the grandeur of our age; let it be the Mecca to which foreign peoples shall come. Let Brooklyn now take up the pen of progress. Babylon has had her hanging gardens, Nineveh her towers, and Rome her Coliseum, let us have this great monument to progress.

Mr. BARNES concluded with a glowing picture of the "great bridge" when complete and standing in mid-air. The commerce of millions of people shall pass over it, while the shipping of the first commercial city in the world shall float beneath.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—A Truant Home Site Purchased for $25,000.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. BERGEN, President, in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution adopted at a previous meeting directing the Street Commissioner to notify the Atlantic-avenue Railroad Company to remove their T rails and substitute flat rails therefor, and, if they should refuse, instructing the Corporation Counsel to take such steps as might be necessary to compel them to do so. The Mayor doubted whether the Board had any legal right to take such a step, and recommended that the subject be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. This course was directed.

It was resolved to award the contract for rebuilding the dock at the foot of North Second-street, E. D., for the sum of $6,800, to JOHN FLAHERTY.

It was resolved, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, to prohibit the People's Gaslight Company laying their mains in the streets of Brooklyn.

The Truant Home troubles have been brought to an end, after three years spent in looking at sites in and around Brooklyn. A resolution was adopted, selecting as the site of the institution the Snediker property on the Jamaica Plank road, consisting of eleven acres, at $25,000. There is a house on the property which can be fitted up for about $500, and prepared for the Truant Home purposes sufficiently useful for a number of years.

The Board soon after adjourned.

The Park Savings Bank Robbers in Brooklyn—Arrest of Three Brokers in New-York—Further Revelations Expected.

Yesterday, warrants having been obtained from Justice WALSH, of the City Hall Police Court, Brooklyn, the following-named New-York brokers were arrested: JOHN ROSS, Jr., No. 28 Pine-street; C. B. LE BARON, No. 25 Pine-street, and SAMUEL V. FRENCH, No. 176 Fulton-street. They were taken before Justice WALSH, charged with having been concerned in the robbery of the Park Savings Bank last February, to the extent of receiving some of the stolen bonds. It is alleged that these brokers had in their possession a portion of the bonds stolen from the bank, viz.: six Wallabout Improvement bonds, representing $1,000 each. The prisoners were represented in court by Ex-Judge MOORE as their counsel. They pleaded "not guilty" to the charge brought against them, and were admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 each to appear for examination. EDWARD HANITSCH, who was arrested on Saturday, while attempting to sell some of the stolen bonds in the office of Mr. WM. L. GILL, counsel for the bank, No. 355 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, will be brought up for examination to-day, at 4 o'clock.

German School Association of the Tenth Ward.

Last night a meeting was held, at No. 274 Grand-street, by a large number of German citizens of the Tenth Ward, in order to form an association for the purpose of acting in concert with the German School Associations of other wards in this City. Mr. G. LEWECK was elected President, and Mr. SAMUEL STERN Secretary. Mr. C. HERZBERG opened the meeting by enlarging on the aims of the Association, which are as follows: introduction of the German branch as a branch of instruction in the public schools. Secondly, the improvement of the public school system generally, with a view to appoint as teachers able men only, without regard to party. After Messrs. AHRENS, SAMUEL STERN, Dr. BERKMAN, Dr. GEHRKE and others had spoken on the aims of the Association, a list of members was laid before the meeting and was covered with numerous signatures. The meeting then adjourned to July 7.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Colonel W. W. REMEY and staff will review the cadets of HOLBROOK & BARTLETT'S Military School, at Sing Sing, this afternoon.

The twenty-sixth annual Commencement of Mount Washington Collegiate Institute will take place at Wallack's Theatre, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, on Tuesday, the 29th inst. The exercises will begin at 2 P. M.

The Young Men's Christian Association held their monthly meeting last evening. A very large attendance was present. The ordinary business was transacted, after which Mr. M. H. HODDER, delegate from the London Young Men's Christian Association, was introduced, and made an entertaining address about the progress of Evangelical work in his city. A repast was subsequently served to the guests. It is expected that the elegant and capacious new building of the Association, at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, will be ready for occupation in October.

A highly-respectable English family, residing on the western side of the City, are in circumstances of the most painful poverty, and in need of speedy relief. Persons wishing to contribute may learn full particulars by calling upon the Superintendent of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, at No. 48 Bleecker-street.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, June 28—11 A. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States five-twenties, 80¾. Erie Railway shares, 19¾. Illinois Central, 94⅛.

FRANKFORT, Monday, June 28.

United States five-twenty bonds, 86¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 28—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened active. Middling Upland, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 10s. 1d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Monday, June 28.

The weather throughout England to-day is warm and delightful.

LONDON, Monday, June 28—11 A. M.

Consols 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. Stocks dull. Erie shares, 19⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 28—1 P. M.

COTTON—The shipments from Bombay to the 22d inst., according to private advices, have been 30,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Wheat, 10s. ℔ cental for California White, and 8s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard flat. Cheese, 72s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

HAVRE, Monday, June 28.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 145½f.

LONDON, Monday, June 28—Evening.

Closing prices of the day: Consols for money, 92¾; Consols for account, 92⅞@92⅞. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Erie shares, 19⅛; Illinois Central, 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 28—Evening.

The Cotton market closed firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, June 28—Evening.

Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 9d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon, for new test. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Monday, June 28.

Petroleum, 49½ francs.

HAVRE, Monday, June 28—Evening.

The market closed active for Cotton on spot and afloat.

PARIS, Monday, June 28.

Bourse steady; Rentes, 7 fr. 42c.

HAVANA, Monday, June 28.

SUGAR firm; business light; but prices are unchanged. EXCHANGE on London, 14¾@15½; Paris, 1@½ discount; on United States, gold, short sight, 5½ premium; currency, 60 days' sight, 25½ discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 28.

FLOUR quiet at $5 50@$6 50 for Spring Extras. Choice WHEAT moderately active; sales of No. 1 at $1 25@$1 27, and No. 2 at $1 23, closing dull. CORN active, but unsettled; sales of No. 1 at 71½c.@72c.; No. 2 at 71½c. OATS active and higher; sales of No. 2 at 63c., cash. RYE steady and quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 06. BARLEY nominal at $1 45@$1 50. HIGHWINES dull at 94½c.; Mess PORK nominal at $33 25. LARD 19½c. HAMS, 15½c.@16½c. Dry-Salted Shoulders, 12½c., loose. CATTLE dull at $4 75@$5 62½, for butcher's; $6 37½@$7, for light to good shipping Steers. Live HOGS dull and easier at $8 80@$9 40, for Fair to Extra Choice. FREIGHTS quiet. RECEIPTS, for two days—6,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 4,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 143,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 97,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 28.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 710,000 bushels; Corn, 112,000 bushels; Oats, 115,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels. FREIGHTS 13½c.@14c. on Wheat, 11½c.@12c. on Corn, 7½c.@8c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; sales 23,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 35; 7,500 bushels ditto, on spot, at $1 34; 7,500 bushels ditto, $1 33; 7,500 bushels ditto at $1 31½; 7,000 bushels Chicago, per sample, at $1 25, and generally held at $1 33 for No. 2 Milwaukee, buyers offering about $1 30. CORN moderately active and firmer; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 77c.; 20,000 bushels ditto at 77½c.; 8,400 bushels unsound at 67c., and 18,000 bushels in car lots, at 78c., for sound. OATS dull; sales 20,000 bushels Racine at 68c. PORK dull at $19 50@$20. HIGHWINES nominal at 97c.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 28.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 48, which is above the views of buyers. CORN firm; sales 2,200 bushels No. 1 at 83c., and 16,000 bushels White Illinois at 85c. OATS scarce and nominal. RYE scarce and quiet. CORNMEAL, $1 25 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $20, and Middlings, $22@$28, ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c., Corn, 7½c., and Rye, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c., and to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—46,000 bushels Wheat, 18,800 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Rye, and 3,625,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—15,800 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 1,398,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 28.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominal at 32c. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN advancing; sales at 78c.@83c. for Choice to Fancy White, in bulk; 75c.@77c. for Mixed, in sacks; 77c.@80c. for Yellow; 87c.@88c. for Choice White Fancy. OATS advancing; sales at 62c., in the elevator; 65c.@66c. for Mixed; 67c.@68c. for Choice and Fancy White. RYE declining; sales $1 05. WHISKY steady at 94c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK held at $33 50. BACON quiet, at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Rib Sides.; 18½c.@18¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 18¾c. for Choice Tierce; 21c. for Keg. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS quiet, at $7 50@$9. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 28.

COTTON active and advanced ¾c.; Middlings, 32c.@32½c.; sales, 1,360 bales; receipts, 320 bales. GOLD, 137¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 15¼; New-York Sight Drafts, ¼ ℔ cent. premium. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 60; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN advanced; White, $1. OATS, 71c.@72c. BRAN, $1 07½@$1 10. HAY—Prime, $28. PORK, $34 75. BACON, 15c.@18½c.@18¾c. LARD—Tierce, 19¾c.@21c.; keg, 21½c.@22c. SUGAR dull: Common, 9½c.@10½c.; Prime, 13c.@13½c. MOLASSES—Prime Fermenting, 60c.@64c. WHISKY dull, at 92½c.@95c. COFFEE—Fair, 14½c.@15¾c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, June 28.

The supply of CATTLE is largely in excess of that last week in inferior quality. Market opened buoyant, and some of the best were taken at fully ½c. cent. ℔ lb., live weight, above the opening prices last week; subsequently the advances were lost. The last highest price realized was 9½c. for 20 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,430 lbs. Good butchering stock, 8c.; Fair and Good, 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight; sales about 2,000 head. SHEEP and LAMBS—Demand for Sheep dull; sales forced at ½c. decline from last week's prices. Lambs also dull and rather lower. HOGS—Receipts light; demand fair; prices same as last week; Fair to Good Heavy Illinois, 9½c.@10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 28.

COTTON—Stock very scarce; Middling Uplands, 33½c.; Middling Orleans, 34½c. FLOUR—More doing and prices well maintained; sales 2,800 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$7; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6@$6 50; Fancy, $9@$10 50; Extra, $5 25@$5 50. Rye FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT very quiet; sales 3,000 bushels; Red at $1 40@$1 50; Amber, $1 55@$1 60. RYE, $1 30. CORN in limited demand; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow at 95c.; Mixed Western, 88c.@89c. OATS steady; Western, 76c. COFFEE—None in first hands. SUGAR quiet at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to good Refining. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 22½c.@23c.; Refined, 31c.@32½c. WHISKY unsettled at 90c.@94c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 28.

COTTON very excited and unsettled, cannot be quoted accurately; Middlings, 33½c.@34. FLOUR dull and market favors buyers. WHEAT dull; sales New White at $1 90. CORN opened firm but closed dull and heavy; Prime White, 95c.@98c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. OATS dull at 70c.@73c. for Light, 80c. for Heavy. PROVISIONS easier. Mess PORK, $34@$34 50. BACON—Rib Sides, 18c.@18½c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15c.@15½c.; Hams, 22c.@22½c. LARD, 20c. WHISKY quiet and nominally at $1 03; stock scarce.

TOLEDO, Monday, June 28.

WHEAT active and higher; Amber, $1 42; White Michigan, regular, $1 42; No. 1 White, $1 65; No. 1 Red, $1 35; No. 2 Red, $1 27. FLOUR quiet. CORN active and better; sales of No. 1 at 76½c.; No. 2 at 74c. OATS—Michigan, 66c. RYE in good request, but none offering. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 20@$1 25 for No. 2 and No. 1. CORN dull at 66c.@68c.; White, 70c. OATS dull at 68c.@71c. RYE dull at $1 10@$1 15. COTTON advancing and firm; Middlings, 32½c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY dull at 92c.@93c. PROVISIONS dull, with no demand; holders generally firm; no sales. GOLD, 137.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 28.

Superfine FLOUR $4 25. WHEAT—Red $1 15, White $1 25. CORN, 66c. OATS, 70c. RYE, $1 25. TOBACCO—Sales 122 hhds. at $5 70@$10. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK $33 50. BACON—Shoulders 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides 18c.; Clear Sides 18½c. LARD, 19½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19½c. HIGHWINES, 93c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 28.

BEEVES—Market moderately active, but prices unsettled and lower; sales, 1,500 head at 9c.@14c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7c.@8½c. for Fair to Good do.; 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb., gross, for Common. SHEEP dull and lower; sales, 10,000 head at 4c.@5½c. ℔ lb., gross. HOGS dull; sales, 4,000 head at $13@$13 75 ℔ cwt., net, for corn-fed.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 28.

COTTON firmer at 32½c.@33c.; receipts 102 bales; exports 402 bales. FLOUR firmer but unchanged. WHEAT—New, $1 10@$1 25. CORN, 94½c. OATS, 77c.@78c. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 21c.@22c. BACON firm but unchanged; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 19c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled at $1 25 for No. 1 and $1 12½ for No. 2. OATS nominal at 59½c.@60c. for No. 2. CORN, RYE and BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Monday, June 28.

COTTON—The market closed firm; sales 500 bales; Low Middlings, 30½c.@31c.; receipts, 139 bales; exports, 3,889 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, June 28.

Spirits TURPENTINE quiet but steady at 37½c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2 25.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, June 28.

COTTON in good demand and prices have advanced ¼c.; sales, 175 bales; Middlings, 32c.; receipts, 169 bales; exports, coastwise, 540 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 28.

COTTON—The market very firm; sales, 84 bales; receipts, 26 bales; Middlings, 32½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, June 28.

COTTON—The market is very firm; Middlings, 31½c.; sales, 60 bales; receipts, 100 bales.

DETROIT, Monday, June 28.

WHEAT quiet; Extra White, $1 68; No. 1 White, $1 50; No. 1 Amber, $1 26. OATS, 68c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 28.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 3d issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31⅝; Reading Railroad, 49 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56. Gold, 137⅜.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 28—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. W.	Hazy	63
Portland	S. W.	Raining	66
Boston	S. E.	Raining	65
New-York	S. E.	Clear	80
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	79
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	83
Washington	S. W.	Clear	87
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	80
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	86
Oswego	S.	Raining	71
Buffalo	W.	Raining	73
Pittsburg	—	Clear	82
Louisville	S.	Cloudy	84
New-Orleans	S.	Clear	79
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	84
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Overcast	83
Key West	E.	Clear	84
Havana	E.	Clear	80

[Advertisement.]

Crowds of pleasure-hunters disembark daily, from New-York steamers, at Transatlantic ports, put themselves promptly en route for the insular and continental points of interest to be found in Europe, and spread the fame of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., whose inimitably-elegant hats are worn, it is safe to say, by nine-tenths of the American gentlemen who find solace in Summer travel. KNOX's recent styles are, like Shakespeare's trifles, light as air, and as full of beauty as those poetical things which are said to be joys forever.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutchland	June 19	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	June 29	New-York	Hamburg.
Atalanta	June 29	New-York	London.
City of Washington	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	June 30	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	July 1	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	July 3	New-York	Liverpool.
India	July 3	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR BRAZIL, ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

North America	June 28	New-York	Rio.
Arizona	July 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	July 1	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Washington*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Havre, by the *Westphalia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 28—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gardner, Captain Neville and lady, L. Smith and daughter, Mrs. Whiting and child, Miss Whiting and sister, A. Whiting and son, Mr. Knapp, H. T. Rudd, S. Glaterman, G. M. Bragiotti, H. P. Boody, T. W. Moffat, E. V. Smith, A. Hoffnung, N. J. Hoey, Miss H. Gardner and sister, E. Berger, A. Lloyd, W. D. Rowland, Miss Durfee, Miss A. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Booth and Miss Booth, W. A. Booth, Mr. Booth, Jr., Mrs. Gardners, 2 children and nurse, E. M. Rogers, E. A. Righter, J. L. Plummer, L. B. Bines, Mrs. E. Gardner and infant, Mrs. Potter, Mr. Roosevelt, Miss Shaler and sister, J. B. Hall, J. Wright, S. G. Ward, B. Furguson, Mr. Van Ingen, Mrs. G. Strawbridge and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cole, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Miss S. J. Snow, Miss S. F. Snow, S. G. Rogers, Mr. Landwerth, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Harroun, E. Carson, Mr. Moore, Jr., B. Moore, lady, daughter and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. White, son and daughter, Miss Worth and maid, B. Forbes, F. H. Drake, Mr. and Miss Brass, J. Struthers, E. R. Christman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hale, A. G. King, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. F. Skinner, Mrs. J. Stitt Healop, Mrs. H. G. Mochring, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Nordheimer, Mrs. Skinner's maid servant, O. Leppoc, Mr. Freedman, Mr. Mehoffey, T. Harbison, Mr. Cutler, W. J. Scott, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Kellock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wright, V. Wright, P. B. Brunner, F. Patterson, A. McEwen, Mr. Duffield, Mr. Hughes, C. M. Presby, F. Goddard, H. S. Ward, Chas. R. Scull, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. H. Lehman, Mr. B. F. Whittington, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. J. S. Kennedy, Miss R. A. Tod, Miss Baker and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Perkins, 3 children, governess and 2 maid servants, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bacon, Mrs. and Miss Knapp, Miss Franciscus and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Franciscus, J. Dunnell, W. W. Dunnell, Miss Dunnell, Mr. and Mrs. Le Strange, infant and 2 maid servants, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Church, infant child and 2 nurses, Mrs. Rowland and Miss Rowland, Miss A. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Mayo, A. Hutchinson, Mr. Paterson, P. B. Spring, G. Hamilton, C. L. Perkins, J. H. Brooke, R. Wilkes, Baron Max Hübech, J. Horky, J. S. Fenton, Samuel Corn, Mr. Whiting and man servant, Mr. Whiting and female servant, Mr. Mayo and female servant, L. Strong and man servant, Mr. Brooks and man servant, R. Deeman, E. P. Bragiotti, C. W. Orien, C. F. Topham.

JUNE 28—*In steamship Pereire, from Havre.*—Mr. Stinckland, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Misses Julia and Carme De Forest, Mrs. and Misses Loring, S. Leavitt, Chas. Leavitt, Miss Mary Leavitt, a female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Fessels, Mrs. Merill, Mrs. Kersey, Mr. Beadel, M. Edwards, Mrs. and Miss Beadel, Mr. Martine, C. Moore, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Miss Gardner, Mr. Butler, Mr. McCook, Mr. Rice, Baron de Roggenbach, De Coursey Forbes, Mr. Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. and Miss de Foster, Mrs. and Miss Degroot, Miss Fellowes, Mrs. and Miss Spencer, Miss Jontson, 2 Misses Silliman, Leonard Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. Champin, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Linton, Mrs. Bernard, Miss C. Ritterge, Mr. Cerrin, Mr. Lamarre, Mr. Maynier, Wm. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Posnanski and 2 sons, Miss Snelle, Mr. and Mrs. Maniort, Mr. Pilleul, Mr. Delahaef, Mr. Poncet, Delgado Philippe, Gal. Cluzeret, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Mousot, 7 monks, 4 priests, Mr. Dechaux, Mr. Dodin, Mr. Paulus, Mr. Hubert, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Morison, Mr. Brewer's servant, Mr. Wolff, Mrs. Curtin and son, Mr. Philippets, Mr. Bonncaare, Mr. Parrini, Miss Moyse, Mr. Gerelle, Mr. Gaillard, Mr. Mathey, Mr. Forni, Miss Forni and brother, Conradet, Mr. Moore, Mr. Caradas, Mr. Schofalo, Mr. Schwabacher, Mr. Spencer.

JUNE 28—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Storrs and family, Mrs. J. Gillespie, Mrs. Jones and child, Miss Theresa Fox, Miss Kelley, Miss Eugenie Clueminett, Rev. Father Luke, Rev. M. J. Blacken, Rev. W. W. Everts and wife, Count A. Leveerkowsky, John Vance, Henry S. Fitch, J. J. Hall, Chas. J. Godfrey, Robert Smillie, W. P. Cowan, John Mitchell, Lucien Vangoudy, Abel Gouffmay, William Lamb, Oswald Oliver, R. Townsend, A. Mackintosh, A. L. Van Blarcom, E. Dowling, H. A. Timms, C. A. Part, Chas. D. Wrenn, Wm. Goreman, Mr. Brodie, W. S. Edwards, J. B. White, C. S. Humby, D. Hoyt.

JUNE 28—*In steamship Colorado, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. McEntee, Miss Gilford, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tison, Mr. and Mrs. Earl and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hughan, Mr. Alexander, Miss Townson, A. Bende, D. Murray, Mr. Thompson, E. W. Fiske, Misses Miriam, Mr. Strong, E. T. Howard.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises.11 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 19 | Gov. Island.12 08 | Hell Gate.. 1 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 28.

Arrived.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool June 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 182 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. June 20, off Blackwater Bank, passed a National steamer, bound E.; same day, 7 miles E. of Fastnet, passed steamers Manhattan and Tarifa, hence for Liverpool; June 22, lat. 50 42, lon. 24 43, passed bark Jessie, (of Swansea,) bound W.; 23d, lat. 48 48, lon. 37 05, passed steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg for New-York; 27th, lat. 41 58, lon. 62 59, passed bark Sydenham, (N. G.,) becalmed; same day, lat. 41 28, lon. 64 56, passed ship Jacob Bell, bound W.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool June 16, and Queenstown 17, with mdse. and 956 passengers to Williams & Guion. June 19, lat. 50 50, lon. 19 40, passed brig-rigged steamer bound east; 20th, lat. 49 44, lon. 26 06, passed ship Sarah M., (Br.,) bound east; 21st, lat. 48 50, lon. 30, exchanged signals with an Inman steamer bound east; 24th, lat. 44, lon. 49, passed a Cunard steamer bound east; 26th, lat. 41 05, lon. 61 29, passed bark W. Turner: 27th, lat. 40 50, lon. 66 30, passed ship Riverside, bound east.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre June 18, and Brest 19th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. June 24, lat. 49 10, lon. 46 40, passed steamship Teutonia, hence for Hamburg; 26th, lat. 41 50, lon. 61 20, saw bark Wasp, from Menton for Boston; same day, 620 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steamship Hermann, hence for Bremen.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool June 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship J. S. De Wolf, (of St. John, N. B.,) Durham, Newport April 10, via Norfolk, Va., June 24, with railroad iron to Schepeler & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms during latter part of passage. Put into Hampton Roads for orders, June 16.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Trinidad 18 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., and 2 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Royal Berkshire, (of Sunderland,) Grant, Padang Feb. 28, with coffee, pepper, &c., to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 30, and crossed the equator May 29, in lon. 35 25. Had light variable winds and calms during latter part of passage.

Bark Betti, (Aust.,) Tomicech, Trieste, 80 ds., with fruit to Wilson & Brown. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage. Passed Gibraltar May 11.

Bark Ilva, (of Tortola,) Litson, Maracaibo 18 ds., with mdse. to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Clara, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McConnell, Anguilla, 14 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbadoes 15 ds., with sugar and molasses and 10 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Princess, (of Liverpool,) Thomas, Valparaiso, via Tome, 79 ds., with wool to Fabbri & Chauncey, vessel to master. Has had very heavy weather off Cape Horn, which was rounded April 24; crossed the Equator May 31 in lon. 36, and had moderate weather since.

Brig Hattie Eaton, (of Demerara), Brown, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moller & Thebaud; vessel to master.

Brig Moonlight, (of Boston,) Bourne, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to F. M. Mayhew & Co.; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Unicorn, (Dutch,) Cook, St. Pierre, Martinique, 19 ds., with sugar and cocoa to Von Praag & Co.

Brig La Creole (Dutch,) Spalckhauer, Curacoa 14 ds. with mdse. to Dovale & Co.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Aquin, Hayti, 14 ds., with coffee and logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Zephyr, (of Halifax,) McNutt, St. Jago de Cuba 27 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.; vessel to master.

Brig Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig J. Polledo, (of Nassau,) Plummer, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig G. W. Barter, Moore, Santa Martha, 19 ds., with maze to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Cruse, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to N. C. Rodriquez & Co.; vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Branch, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Orinoco, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Roberts, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Alpha, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Westhaver, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Sarah Parker, Parker, Alexandria for New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Woolesey, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., for New-London.

Schr. J. L. Day, Baker, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Horton, Baracoa, 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall; vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Ella May and Mary S. Lunt, for New-York, to sail June 23; Ricardo Barros, for do., to sail 30th. Sailed in company with schr. S. J. Curtis, for Boston.

Schr. Mary and Susan, (of Nassau,) Cleare Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas, vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port Schr. Shannon for New-York, to sail June 21.

Schr. Carrie, Davis, Brazos, Texas, 23 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd.

Schr. Aspinwall, (of Curacao,) Dehaseeth, San Blas 21 ds., with nuts to Hoadley, Eno & Co.

Schr. Paul Seavey, (of Bangor, Me.,) Lowell, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar, molasses and rum to Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; vessel to Lunt Bros.

Schr. Edwin, (of Bridgeport,) Dayton, Havana 6½ ds., with pineapples to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Fortress Monroe, with guns and old iron for Providence.

Schr. Delmar, Lank, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. L. Davis.

Schr. Charles E. Gibson, Thatcher, Pensacola 19 ds., with lumber to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr. Kedron, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Drake, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Valthea, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Mary Louise, Gaskell, Washington, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Brilliant, (of Nassau,) Bethel, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Orralloo, (of Machiasport,) Small, Two Rivers, N. S., 11 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Hall, George's Banks, with fish to master.

Schr. John Collins, Stevens, South Amboy, for Salem.

Schr. Hannah D., Chase, Plymouth, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Caldie 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Flash, Rogers, Newport, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Anema, Burgess, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary H. Jelerson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John Comstock, Harding, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Race Horse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Baracoa, 9 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. J. Charickson, Snow, Georges' Banks, with fish to Miller & Co.

Schr. Hattie, Snow, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Damon, Jones, Bangor, with lumber to T. R. Jones.

Schr. Wm. Roberts, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Thos. Rogers, Smith, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Wm. Riley, Davis, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Lindel, (of Baltimore,) Satish, Tampico 28 ds., with mdse. to M. Echeverria & Co.; left no vessels.

Schr. Kate Church, Miller, George's Banks, with fish to master.

Schr. Northern Light, Buckminster, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Starratt, Virginia.

Schr. W. G. Tuffs, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. Charles Moore, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Harteau, Jones, Newburg, for Portland.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, May, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Alida, Williams, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Powell, Day, South Amboy, for Dighton.

Schr. R. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Nickerson, Hartford.

Schr. J. M. McClosky, Crowell, Plainfield.

Schr. Adeline, White, Providence.

Schr. Jos. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Helena E. Russell, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Helen Coberto, Searney, Bridgeport.

Schr. Annie, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Grapeseed, Miller, Providence.

Schr. General Grant, Miller, Providence.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Josephine, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Ceres, Holt, Providence.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Wells, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Seneca, Lovell, Hartford.

Schr. Althea, Davy, Virginia.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. P. T. Devernsy, Wilson, Stamford.

Schr. Tillie E., Bushnell, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Cobb, Fall River.

Schr. Lucy A. Blossom, Eldridge, Boston.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, Aaker, Sandwich.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Providence.

Schr. Marion, Phinney, New-Haven.

Schr. L. A. Toilles, Day, Norwich.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Bushnell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Tunis De Pew, Crittenden, Virginia.

Schr. J. G. Crate, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higby, Virginia.

Schr. B. G. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Marshall, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Henry Finck, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Julius Webb, Brenner, Virginia.

Schr. Uriah & Tabitha, Gibson, Virginia.

Schr. Hattie Lou, Sheverer, Virginia.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria, Va.

SAILED—Steamship Albemarle, for Richmond.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh, cloudy.

Below.

Ship Jacob Bell, from —— for New-York. Took pilot from pilot-boat A. Leggett, No. 4, June 27, in lat. 41 25, lon. 65.

Bark Eureka, Holloway, Newport, Eng., 40 ds.—(Spoken by pilot-boat A. Leggett, No. 4, June 25, in lat. 40 50, lon. 69 57.)

Schr. Mary & Susan, from ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 28.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; ship Arzilla, from Liverpool; brig Curlew, from Pascagoula; schrs. Conservative, from Cardenas; Seguin, from Jacksonville; Monadnock, do.; Ann E. Glover, Charleston.

Also arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; barks Mellicete, Wales; H. Palmer, Cadiz; brigs J. H. Lane, Cienfuegos; Louisa D., Inagur.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 28.—Arr. steamer Prometheus, from Newburyport; schrs. T. D. Wilder, New-York; Frank Palmer, Boston; brig Josie A. Devereaux, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 25, A. M.—Arr. schr. Nellie, New-York, for Boston.

Sld. schr. M. V. Cook.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Carrie Melvin, St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) do, for Newport; A. M. Aldridge, Lynn, for Philadelphia; W. G. Bartlett, Boston, for do.; Emily & Jenny, do. for Georgetown, D. C.; F. A. Heath, Hyannis, for Wareham; Blue Bird, (Br.,) Pawtucket, for Portland; Belle, New-Haven, for Hillsboro, N. B.; sloop Belle, (of Cape Ann,) Rockport, Mass., for Fall River.

26th, A. M.—Arr. brig Irene, Elizabethport, for Boston; schrs. P. Allen, West Point, Va., for Thomaston; Christopher Lozier, Bath, for New-York.

Passed by, schrs. Rambler, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence; Bay State, Calais, for Bridgeport, Conn.; Annie E. Martin and L. & M. Read, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Palos, Rockland, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 28.—Arr. steamer Rapidan, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

About 3 o'clock this morning, off Stratford Lightship, during a dense fog, the steamer Bristol, Captain Creighton, of the Fall River line, collided with the bark G. S. Brown, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Captain Valpey, from New-York for Cow Bay. The bark was struck on the port side, between the fore and main masts, cutting her down to the water's edge and through to the main hatch. She immediately listed over and began to fill, when Captain Valpey and the crew abandoned her, and were taken up by the Bristol and brought to this City. The Bristol received but some slight damage to her stem.

Spoken, &c.

Hilda—bark, from London for Philadelphia, June 17, lat. 42 46, lon. 48 26.

Kennington—ship, from Bombay for Havre, 75 ds. out, May 12, lat. 25 54 S., lon. 4 20 E.

Siloam—bark, from Coringa for London, 72 ds. out, April 24, lat. 34 39 S., lon. 28 23 E.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, June 28.—The steamship Britannia, from New-York, arrived at this port on Saturday.

QUEENSTOWN, June 28.—The steamship Idaho, from New-York, arrived at this port on Saturday.

The Cunard steamship Palmyra, from New-York June 17, arrived at noon to-day, and sailed this evening for Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, June 28.—The steamship Nestorian, from Quebec, arrived here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—The steamship Donau, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHERS, WITH PORCELAIN LININGS, Lighter, Cleaner and Better than any Others Made. TIFFANY & CO., 550 & 552 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Robes, Lawns, Poplins, Bareges, Percales, Piques, English, French and DOMESTIC PRINTS. SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS, HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS, MOURNING GOODS AND UPHOLSTERY. ALSO, SUMMER CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, PARASOLS, SEASIDE AND SUN UMBRELLAS, VERY LOW AT RETAIL. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, COR. OF GRAND-ST., Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., COR. OF CHRYSTIE-ST.

WHY BE TROUBLED WITH FLIES AND MOSQUITOES? WINDOW SCREENS ON A NEW PLAN. Neater, stronger, cheaper and better in every respect, than any other SCREEN in the market. Wholesale and retail. Send for a circular. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMPOSITE IRON WORKS. Exclusive manufacturers of PATENT COMPOSITE WROUGHT-IRON GATES, RAILING AND GUARDS. IMPROVED WIRE, BANK COUNTER AND OFFICE RAILING, LAWN, COTTAGE AND FARM FENCE. VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &c. IRON FURNITURE, STABLE FITTINGS, &c. CHASE & CO., No. 109 Mercer-st., near Prince, Formerly No. 524 Broadway.

FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GARDEN ORNAMENTS. JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY's Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhœa, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N.Y.; KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 403, June 28, 1869.
6, 34, 14, 19, 55, 35, 67, 74, 43, 46, 2, 3, 18, 68.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 404, June 28, 1869.
29, 53, 13, 9, 25, 11, 74, 23, 4, 7, 12, 60.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 427, June 28, 1869.
65, 42, 77, 71, 37, 23, 27, 61, 33, 16, 34, 18, 2, 43.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 428, June 28, 1869.
48, 75, 39, 20, 26, 59, 72, 46, 18, 51, 36, 37.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.